PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,714.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th May	CALEDONIA	7558	......	
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	..	May 13	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	—	..	..	Augt. 2
F. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	..	..	Augt 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr 25		...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
E. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov 16	Dec 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 10th May	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 6th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 10th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,150 tons, sailing on or about 8th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	136 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	0
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Messrs. W. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS:
KEYMER LONDON LONDON:

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. B. Gardiner, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received a 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

- Antung-Hsien
- Changchung
- Chefoo
- Dairen (Dalny)
- Hankow
- Honolulu
- Hongkong
- Kobe
- London
- Liaoyang
- Lyons
- Fengtien (Mukden)
- Nagasaki
- Newchwang
- New York
- Osaka
- Ryojun (Port Arthur)
- Peking
- San Francisco
- Shanghai
- Tiehling
- Tientsin
- Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.		
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65	0	0
6 " " " " " " "	... ...	85	0	0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	... ...	55	0	0
6 " " " " "	... ...	60	0	0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ESTABLISHED. 1872.

ICES
IN
CHOICE VARIETIES
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY
AT
PEARSE & CO.'S
RESTAURANT
Apollo Street
BOMBAY.

ORDERS. SOLICITED.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } London Managers
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

- AMOY.
- BANGKOK.
- BATAVIA.
- BOMBAY.
- CALCUTTA
- COLOMBO.
- FOOCHOW.
- HAMBURG.
- HANKOW.
- HONGKONG.
- KOBE.
- LONDON.
- LYONS.
- MANILA.
- NAGASAKI.
- NEW YORK.
- PEKING.
- PENANG.
- RANGOON.
- SAIGON.
- SAN FRANCISCO.
- SHANGHAI
- SINGAPORE
- SOURABAYA
- TIENTSIN.
- YOKOHAMA.
- YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

- Calcutta,
- Bombay,
- Madras,
- Karachi,
- Cawnpore,
- Lahore
- Amritsar,
- Delhi,
- Tuticorin,
- Chittagong,
- Rangoon,
- Mandalay,
- Colombo,
- Kandy,
- Newera-Eliya,
- Aden (Camp.)
- Aden, (Steamer Point.)
- Zanzibar,
- Mombasa
- Nairobi,
- Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY!

THE BANK OF BURMA LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

- Hamburg.
- Bombay.
- Karachi.
- Calcutta.
- Madras.
- Rangoon.
- Colombo
- Penang.
- Thaiping (Perak).
- Ipoh (Perak).
- Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
- Singapore.
- Kwala Lumpur
- Bangkok.
- Batavia.
- Sourabaya.
- Manila.
- Cebu (Philippines).
- Hongkong.
- Foo-chow
- Saigon.
- Shanghai.
- Tientsin.
- Hankow.
- Yokohama.
- Kobe.
- New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.	A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood" 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AMSTERDAM.

WE are APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of this Company, for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, from the 1st May, 1909.

Per Pro JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
R. D. MEHTA,
Chief Representatives.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. BERTRAM R. ROBERTS, as MANAEGR of our Bombay Business. We have granted to Mr. ROBERTS a Power of Attorney, TO SIGN for the Firm per procuration.

VALVOLINE OIL Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES, CAST IRON PIPES and SPECIAL CASTINGS, etc, required for laying Mains in A Ward and Dadar Kumbharwada Cross Lane.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tenders, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 5th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

SALE of the ESTATE, RAMCHANDRA HALL with CHAWLS, will be closed this week.

K. M. PHATAK,
Member, Court of Wards,
in charge of the Estate.

Tardeo, 3rd May, 1909.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1908, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 6th, May, 1909, between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd April, 1909, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1909.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Block Tin" are invited for 300 cwts. of BLOCK TIN, and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on Friday the 14th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

Tenderers to state at what station they will deliver the block tin for conveyance to destination. The North Western Railway will pay freight charges but delivery of the tin will not be considered as complete till the tin is passed and accepted at destination.

Not less than 2 lbs. of tin should be sent as sample by post to the address of Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Naulakha, by the date mentioned. No particular form of tender is necessary but tenderers—must state the brand of tin that they offer to supply, the rate, place of delivery and date by which supply will be completed.

The Manager reserved the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an Agreement and deposit Security, which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of Agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 22nd April, 1909.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.
BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per [illegible] The Rates for Subscribers [illegible] altered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per [illegible] Rs. 30 [illegible] cash in advance [illegible] ing delivery.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot, Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN RECITAL.

THURSDAY, 6th May, 6-30 p. m.

SOLOISTS:
Miss Nancy Shepherd
Master Cyril McClumpha
Mr. G. F. Hill
Mr. Edgar Faulkner
ACCOMPANIST:
Mr. Clement Robinson.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
LIVING LONDON.

The King and Queen driving to Victoria Station,
The Parade of the Life Guards,
The King opening Parliament,
A Cricket Match at Lords,
A Royal Wedding,
Changing Guard at St. James Palace,
The King's London Residence—Buckingham Palace,
Houses of Parliament,
The Tower of London, etc, etc.

FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LAST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3
7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 and 10-30 TO 12 P. M.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
Amongst which will be
"LA TOSCA,"
SARDOUS' BRILLIANT DRAMA
As Performed at the Comedie Francaise.
And many new films never seen in Bombay before.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has t[illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

ROOMS AVAILABLE with BOARD Healthy Central position. Good Table. Married couples or Bachelors. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 1626, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
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BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
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The Cause of The Beautiful Hair

KESHRANJAN

Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools the worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.

Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.

WHEN BUYING

See very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women now use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or bitter tastes, headache and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes' staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headache, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents: Telegrams—Keshranjan Calcutta.
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Pydhoni, Abdool Rehman Street,
Bombay.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay. All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out offices, and stabling having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted, For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 9
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 4, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 5, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	89 5/8	3/16	
do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	89 1/2	unchgd	
3 do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 11/16	5/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 11/16	1/4	
do. in New York ...	53 5/8	3/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14 1/2		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, (on 3rd May) Rs. 3,30,000 at 1s. 4d.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 5-8d. unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	Quiet but steady.
Futures ...	Quiet but steady.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports ...	10,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·58—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·43	5·48	5·51	5·48	5·44
—02	—02	—02	—01	—02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	5·39	5·38	5·38
—01	—01	—02	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	27,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000 "
Do to Continent ...	13,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·85 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 10·33—10 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to favorable weather reports.
Do. Oct. 10·17—07 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 3-16—1-16
Futures—Month of July ... 10·49—06
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·12—06
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—No Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 1-8 May-June—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 May-June—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 40 7-8—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 5-8—May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Sellers.

Arrivals:—
"Armand Behic," Marq Bacquehem".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Rs. ...	2,450	C. Mandvie	M. M. & Co.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 3rd May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	19	21,476
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	33	38,509

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	8 per cent,	"	29th April
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	"	14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	"	28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council bill day the Banks closed early. Rates are unchanged at 1s 3 31-32d T.T. and some Banks would give 1s 4d on demand for the mail; but there is not much enquiry. Credits are steady at 1s 4 1-8d 3 months' sight mail delivery, but some Banks will buy for next week at 1s 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	124 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 94 7-16 cash and 94 1-2 for the settlement and closes unchanged, with very little doing. Calcutta market is also quiet at 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement ...	"	94·8

Bullion:—
Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed 5-16 up for ready, and 1-4 up for two months' delivery both at 24s. 11-16d. New York was 3-4 higher at 53s. 5-8d. Locally the market has been firm and Bazaar buying has taken the ready rate from 63s. 1-4d, to 63s. 9-16d. The forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	63	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Notwithstanding the decline in the American markets, there was little or no change in prices here to-day for May contracts though New Crop rates were rather easier. A small business is doing in settlements for May delivery, but sellers are firm. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there was again a fair demand by mills and prices were steady and unchanged. The enquiry ran on most descriptions. Exporters were doing little, but good rates were paid for some high class lots.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	260	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	255	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	247-8	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	245	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	241	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	241	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	234	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	229	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	234	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	236	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	195	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns H. G. ...	235	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	253	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ...	4,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·42	5·47	5·50	5·47
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·43	5·40	5·38	5·37	5·37
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	13	6	B. T.
May ...	"	8	4	0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	0	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	11	0	B. T.
Ready " Cawnpore...	Rs.	7	8	0	B. T.
Brown Delhi May... ...	"	7	10	6	R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices are almost unchanged and the market is steady at :—

May ...	Rs.	9	11	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	30	8	0	
May ...	Rs.	6	2	0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	24	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug. ...	Rs.	6	5	0	R.T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—
The market is steady and prices are advancing.
We quote :—

White Delhi, May ...	Rs.	6	4	6	R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. May	"	6	8	0	"
Soft Red Ready ...		42	0	0	per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	1,462 1-2
India ...	76
Indian Specie Bank ...	57

Mills :—

Century ...	280
David ...	442 1-2
Kohinoor ...	740 X. D.
Manockji Petit ...	3,190 June

Presses :—

Indian Cotton ...	125
New Mofussil ...	680

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	150 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill ...	875
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	346 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,087 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 1-2
Treacher and Co ...	645

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	595
Tapti-Valley ...	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	9,409 bales.
Wheat ...	25,983 cwts.
Linseed ...	16,018 "
Rapeseed ...	6,133 "
Gingellyseed ...	345 "
Poppyseed... ...	10,612 "
Groundnuts ...	337 "
Castorseed ...	7,428 "
Rice ...	8,011 "
Myrabollams ...	4,672 "
Cottonseed ...	18,447 "
Mowraseed... ...	53 "
Gram ...	3,398 "
Joowar ...	1,015 "
Maize ...	47 "

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 5.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 5th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 10 6	£0 11 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4¼	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 9	£1 2 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Bank D. D. is at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. 3½ per cent : Government Paper is at 94·7.

Shares.—Bank of Bengal, 1,445.

Coal.—Baraboni, 16 ; Bhalgora, 16 ; Equitable (ordinary) 50½ ; Jumoni, 9¾ ; Kasoonda and Nyadee, 39½ ; Lakurka, 5⅝ ; Matigara, 7½ ; Raneegunje, 19½ ; Sudamdib, 5¾ ; Teetulmoori, 8½ ; and Union, 14.

Jute.—Alliance (ordinary) 93 and Kankanarrah Co. (ordinary) 136.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—20 bales cotton, G Khetsey ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 40 bales cotton, cuttings M Somji ; 6 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 60 bales wool, M Ratansi ; 118 casks skins S Smidt and Co ; 250 cwts oil seed cake, Glade and Co ; 84 bales wool, Koondmall ; 50 bales cotton, and 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 19,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

City of Madras s—10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 cases brassware, Ardashir and Co ; 15 1/2 cwts fishmaws, K N Miani and Co ; 6 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 6 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 105 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy ; 13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 9 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Red Cross s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 998 cwts rapeseed, J Facheri.

Planet Neptune s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 700 cwts horns E. Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—165 bales cotton waste H Bhejnath and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore Kellick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrabollams Volkart Bros ; 125 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat K Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—1,997 cwts rapeseed J Fachri.

FOR HULL

Hillglem s—40,321 cwts wheat Sanday and Co ; 150 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co; 60 bales cotton B Hurbhum,

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—2,150 cwts oil seed cake Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,996 cwts myrabollam shells, Lihuhart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 12,000 cwts rapeseed, 13,013 cwts linseed and 5,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Valkart Bros; 1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 201 cwts poppyseed, 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 10,044 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—148 casks skins, Max Klein; 152 bales skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,005 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 660 bales cotton, 3,857 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—1,001 cwts linseed C Boggiana.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—19 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1,000 bales twist, G Ebrahim and Co ; 250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 360 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—1,160 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 201 bales cotton, M M Essabhai and Co.

Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," May 7.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay from London, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ahmed, Mr S Ali	Godfrey-Fawcett, Mrs O
Beazley, Mr G B	Healey Reeves, Mr R M
Beazley, Mrs, 2 Misses and child	Melt, Mr J B
	Motabhoy, Mr L R
Dobson, Mr T	Robertson, Mrs A
Emanuel, Mr P H	Rochford, Mr Thos H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adami, Mr L C	Reinhart, Mr Oskar
Barnett, Mr	Reeves, Mrs W
Close, Mrs	Savage, Mr R N H
Campion, Maj W H	Stoddart, Mr A A
Dundas, Capt W L	Feagrave, Capt E
Dennistorm, Capt F H	The Dowager Lady Carbery
Eddis, Miss A R	
Edwardes, Mr S M	Vokes, Mr W W
Hume Spray, Capt L	Walker, Mr
Laughton, Mr G	Whale, Mr G H
Parkes, Mr T	

FOR KARACHI.

Hunter, Mr Henry	Pfan, Mr
Hodgson, Capt P E and Mrs	Roever, M

THE Russian Minister of Ways and Communications recently requested the management of the Nikolai Railway (St. Petersburg-Moscow) to furnish him with a list of passengers travelling without tickets over the line during 1908. The return is now published. From this it appears that 32,834 so-called "deadheads" used the line during the twelve months, some without tickets, but the larger number with passes irregularly obtained. Of these passes 716 were confiscated, and the bearers compelled to pay their fares, and £1,849 was recovered by legal process. Seventeen guards and other officials were dismissed for collusion in the frauds.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me ; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them ; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me ; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into ....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 bottes for Rs. 10-6-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

WORMELL—April 27, the wife of the Reverend Rowland Wormell, M. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—April 27, at Norwood, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain C. M. Browne, D. S. O., R. E., Survey of India, of a son.

CAMPBELL—May 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. Campbell, I. C. S., of a son.

BODSWORTH—April 19, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Mrs. Oswald Dodsworth, of a daughter.

KEMP—May 1, at Rockcliffe, Mussoorie, the wife of J. W. Kemp, Indian Police, of a daughter.

SIM—April 29, at Seongachi Tea Estate, Dooars, Mrs. Wm. Sim, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HALL—May 2, at Bezwada, Charles William Hall, Station Master, M. & S. M. Railway.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-11m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-33m., 6-2a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m.
The Cathedral Organ Recital, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Gloucester Regiment vs. Northampton Regiment, Marine Lines.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Nothing is so utterly hopelessly lost as lost time."—H. H.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th, Full Moon, 5h, 37-8m. p.m., ; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m., ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 7.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 23rd April, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2 m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-37a.

Saturday, May 8.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Semi-final round, Marine Lines. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0-31m., 1-22a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-13a.

Sunday, May 9.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 1-7m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-6m., 7-52a.

Monday, May 10.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Semi-final round. Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-47a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-38a.

Tuesday, May 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 2-30m., 3-40a. Low water, 8 22m., 9-42a.

Wednesday, May 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Medows Street, 3 p. m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Final Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-29m., 4-42a. Low water, 9-19m., 11-13a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April was 514 of whom 380 were males and 134 females.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments made in the Bombay City Police Force, under the new Scheme, which were announced in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday, are sub-pro tem.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Takasaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) instead of at 7-30 a.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan closed at 4 p.m. at the new General Post Office on the same day.

NEW MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—Mr. E. M. Proes, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, has been appointed by Government a Member of the Municipal Standing Committee in place of Mr. H. G. Gell, resigned, and was present at the meeting held yesterday.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY :—During the month of April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the above dispensary was 2,938. Among them the number of new admissions of both sexes was 609, classified as follows :—Bhattias, 35, Vanias, 116; Brahmins, 106 ; Lohanas, 64. and other castes, 291. The average daily attendance was 99.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Territorial	Blackenberg
Overture............	Masaniello	Auber
Remeniscences of All Nations		Godfrey
Valse	Andalusische Liebertraume	Friedemann
Selection............	The Geisha	S Jones
American Sketch..	Down South	Middleton

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—At its meeting, held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee disposed of several items of formal business. The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 1st May, 1909, forwarding for information, a copy of a letter to his address, dated the 28th April, 1909, from the Chief Accountant, as follows :—With reference to the then Town Council's Resolution No. 465, dated the 1st June, 1887, I have the honour to forward for transmission to the Standing Committee, a return showing the income and expenditure of the Bombay Municipality under several major heads during the quarter ending 31st March, 1909, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, together with a list of additional grants amounting to Rs. 1,74,748-65, sanctioned by the Corporation during that quarter. The surplus cash balance amounted approximately to Rs. 4,32,413.

A FISHING QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any correspondent kindly give me any information regarding mahseer fishing obtainable in the Bhima, Kistna, Tapti, Godavery, Narbadda, or any other river within a reasonable distance of Bombay?

Details regarding method of fishing, time of year, and best places to go would be exceedingly useful.—Yours, &c.

H. F. FULLER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE VIJAYASHANKAR KALIDAS.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship granted the insolvent the usual interim order with the exception of the creditor whom Mr. Manker represented.

RE CHAND SHAIK HAJI ABDULLA.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked that the grounds of opposition tendered by his client might be taken on the file. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HIRJI LILLADHUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of three of the petitioning creditors, applied for the adjudication of the traders as insolvents. Counsel said that they dealt in silk piece goods in the Mungaldas Market and Chipi-Challi, but had left their usual place of business, and had suspended payment. His Lordship granted the adjudication order and directed the insolvents to file their schedule within thirty days.

RE MUNCHERJI DORABJI ADENWALLA.

Mr. Kolasker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE K. M. KANDASWAMI.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dyabhoy and Co., on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Raghavyya, Bhimji, and Nagindas, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that this was a third attempt on the part of the insolvent to get out of jail. The insolvent had large property in Seychelles, and if he was let out, the creditors would hear no more of him. The learned counsel contended that no new grounds were put forward for the present application. His Lordship refused the application.

RE ANANDRAO GOPINATH.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an interim order.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—William Lewis ; Simon Isaac Ewlekar and another ; John Naigam ; Abdul Karim Mahomed ; Shaik Bawa Bamsay ; and Premchund Ghelachand Salve.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

FOR TRIAL AT RANGOON.

Inspector De Burgh charged one Manekji K. Desai, a Parsee, formerly a railway guard employed in Burma, with theft in a building and with a criminal assault. Mr. Parekh, Pleader, defended the accused. A warrant was issued against the accused from Rangoon, and he was arrested on Tuesday in Bombay. An application for bail was refused, and it was ordered that the accused be sent to Rangoon to take his trial there.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, (Chief Presidency Magistrate.)

NO SEAMEN'S AGREEMENT.

Mr. R. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, charged Abdul Rahim Ahmed, master of the s.s. "Budrie" belonging to Messrs. Goolamali Jiwaji and Sons, with proceeding to sea on the 15th April last on a coasting voyage with passengers to Malwan and back without entering into agreement with the seamen forming the crew in the form and manner required by the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. B. Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. It was alleged that the accused took 58 hands on the voyage without entering into an agreement with each of them separately as required by law. It was urged for the defence that the s.s. "Budrie" was a home trade vessel and Section 28 of the Indian Shipping Act under which he was charged did not apply to this case. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1-8 in respect of each of the 58 seamen, in all Rs. 87.

A SAVOUR OF BRIBERY.

For the Complainant.—Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law.

For the Respondent.—Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader.

One Gustadji Muncherji Cooper appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Aspandiar Kaikhusro Irani, calling upon him to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a pearl necklet of the value of Rs. 800.

Mr. Kapadia stated that according to the information, the necklet was prepared for the purpose of presenting it to a lady from whom the complainant expected some service in his business as a book-maker on the turf, namely to get a licence for him. As this could not be done, the lady returned the necklet. On the 4th January the respondent, wrote to the complainant, informing him that the necklet had been returned and it was lying with him. The complainant alleged that though the respondent wrote to him that the necklet had been returned he did not hand it over to him and put him off from time to time. Mr. Kapadia said there were many dealings between the complainant and the respondent, for which the latter had filed a suit against the complainant in the High Court. Some correspondence passed in reference to the debt due by the complainant to the respondent and the latter in filing the suit gave the complainant credit for the necklet. This was clear from a letter written by the respondent on the 3rd March last, but it appeared that it was not received by the complainant before he presented his complaint Mr. Kapadia submitted that in view of these facts there could be no dishonest intention on the part of the respondent.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that there was much force in what Mr. Kapadia had stated, and if the case went on he would not be able to produce satisfactory evidence with regard to the alleged dishonest conversion of the necklet. On taking accounts the complainant found that the respondent had given credit for Rs. 800 which was the value of the necklet. Under these circumstances he would not be justified in taking up the time of the Court.

His Worship, in disposing of the matter, recapitulated the facts of the case and remarked that this was a very unpleasant sort of case and savoured of an attempt to bribe some person connected with the turf, who had power to grant licenses. It was very satisfactory to find that the necklet had been returned by the lady. His Worship was of opinion that there was no ground for issuing process in the matter. The notice was discharged.

Action against a newspaper proceedings were commenced against the publishers of the "Phœnix," Karachi, and the alleged publication of defamatory matter concerning the Agakhan. The hearing, however, was taken in chambers.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Bastao Almeida (35), a Christian was charged before His Worship with attempting to commit murder and causing grievous hurt to Jaibai, a woman. The complaint was that the woman had left prisoner and was living at a place in Ripon Road, where she was employed. The accused went to her on the 12th instant and demanded a rupee from her. She refused to give it. The accused thereupon struck her with a knife and ran away. He was subsequently arrested. The woman was taken to the hospital.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 42 cases, the majority of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a licence.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and Frank Anderson.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 57 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Dr. D. B. Daderker (Chairman), and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail.

The majority of cases disposed of by the Dadar Bench were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed (Chairman), Dr. Ranina and Rao Bahadu Vandeker.

Their Worships disposed of 51 cases yesterday morning.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 27th April :—

Submitted, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 20th April, the following letter from the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, dated 24th April :—

I have the honour, in reply to your letter, dated 21st April, to say that I am prepared to execute a short formal agreement of the kind indicated in your letter in connection with the taking over of the ground at Kennedy Sea Face assigned to Wilson College for the purpose of an athletic field.

The College will undertake to pay the annual rental of Rs. 10 as requested in your letter.

With reference to the terms the Chairman in the course of our previous negotiations informed me that the value of 8 annas per day for tents pitched the ground could be commuted into a monthly payment of Rs. 5 and this was agreed to. He also stated that there would be no objection to a temporary wooden shed being placed on the ground in lieu of a tent which would be of no use during the cricket playing season.

Resolution—The Board agree to the commutation of the 8 annas per day to Rs. 5 per mensem for one tent, any other tents being charged for at 8 annas each per day, but the Board decline to allow any building temporary or otherwise to be erected on the area in question.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following petition from Mr. Baburao Hiraji Ghagre and others, dated 15th March.

We, the undersigned residents of the localities round about Delisle Road, Parel, Byculla, Jacob's Circle, Kala Chouki, etc., beg leave respectfully to approach you with the following prayers in the hope that the City Land Trust over which you have the honor to preside, may be pleased to take the same into its favourable consideration.

We are workmen employed in cotton mills and factories in Bombay. We are in distress owing to the high cost of living in the City, and this distress is aggravated by the very high rents charged by chawl owners. We belong to a class of labourers who are debarred from the benefit of relief in the shape of local allowances, which those in the service of Government, the Municipality and the Railways are fortunate enough to receive.

We, your humble petitioners, are aware how the City Trust is generously helping the resourceless poor of Bombay by providing them with cheap and sanitary quarters. The chawls and flats constructed by the Trustees at Agripada, Nagpada, Princess Street, and other localities are regarded as a positive boon by the labouring classes of this great City.

We hear that the City Improvement Trust is acquiring land at Parel and at Soparibaug which form the centre of the cotton mill industry in Bombay. In these circumstances we would deem it a great blessing if the Trustees could kindly see their way to do them the same great service as they have benevolently done to the sufferers from overcrowding in other slums of the city, viz., by erecting a few sanitary chawls for them at reasonable rents for rooms in places near the scenes of their labour. The resources of the Trust are great, and their beneficent interest in saving the lives of the poor victims to plague and other epidemics is not less keen, and your humble petitioners have great hopes that it would not be beyond the powers of the honourable Trustees to build suitable quarters for the poor mill-hands and factory labourers at Soparibaug, Delisle Road and Worli.

We have deemed it proper to approach the Millowners' Association on the same subject to secure the sympathy of our employers also, where they may have space available on mill premises or elsewhere to help us in this direction, and we rely on their kind co-operation. At the same time we respectfully look to the honourable City Trust not to forget our humble claims on their generosity.

Read the minutes thereon.

It was resolved—

Resolution.—The petitioners should be informed (i) that the Board have arranged in their Parel Street Scheme to provide chawls for the persons displaced by that Scheme, but they are unable as the Act now stands, to provide chawls at Worli and DeLisle Road as they have no scheme in that neighbourhood, and (ii) that the matter of amending the Act so as to empower the Board to assist millowners to provide chawls for mill-hands is now, at the instance of the City Improvement Trust, under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 6th April, papers underlying Circular on the following memorandum with accompaniment from the Engineer, dated 16th April :—

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Chairman for favour of obtaining the Board's instructions in the matter.

As the property adjoining the open space has a blank wall, there does not seem any particular objection to this proposal provided our rules as regards light and air are observed.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, dated 8th April, to the Engineer.

Re : Purchase of Plot No. 8 in Kumbharwada.

I have the honour to state that a proposal is before the Corporation to purchase plot No. 8, in Kumbharwada Street, forming a part of Scheme No. III and occupying an area of 715 square yards. A portion adjoining Kumbharwada Street at the rear is marked as rear open space not to be built upon and this rear open space is 10 feet in width. The purpose for which it is proposed to purchase the plot is the erection of a public elementary school and the rear space is not required except to a very limited extent. A large space will, however, be left in front adjoining the new street and this space will be larger in proportion as the rear space is diminished.

Under the circumstances, I should be glad to know whether the condition in regard to the space in the rear can be waived.

Resolution.—The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality's query should be answered in the affirmative.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And today it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

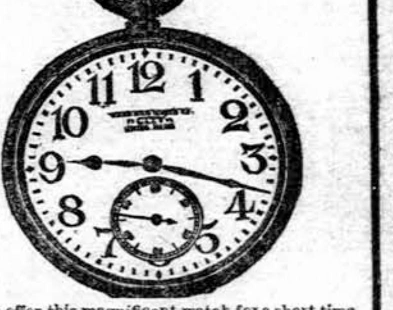
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

THE "CITY"

18 CT. GOLD WATCH

LIST PRICE. Rs. 110. SPECIAL PRICE. Rs. 90.



We offer this magnificent watch for a short time at the special reduced price of Rs. 90, AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

The CITY watch has a first-class keyless lever movement with chronometer balance and flat shape strong 18 ct. gold case.

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

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FULLER FULLER FULLER

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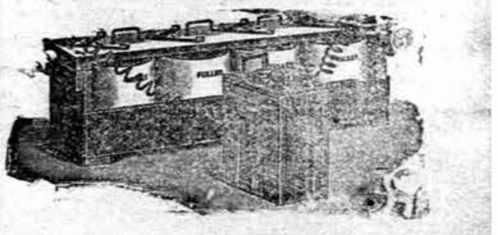

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor, Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

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TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Sold Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Billious Attacks and Constipation

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

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BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T. Babb, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons, Captain A. Hart, sailed yesterday for Hull and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ettrickdale, 2,467 tons, Captain A. Stephens, will sail to-day for Mormugoa, with ballast.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 109 deck passengers.

The steamer Harbsden, 2,724 tons, Captain J. G. Gray arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brice, Capt. Barron, Capt. Whitley, Messrs. E. C. Russell, Brown G. Calvocorissi, J. Mantaya, Lieut. J. Usborne, Mr. and Mrs. Soorji and child and 446 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. Ahmed and 150 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Imaum, 2,703 tons, Captain G. Wigdahl, sailed yesterday for Bassein in ballast.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W C Taylor.........Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 5.

Ahmadi........1640Hughes..................B & P S N Co
Askehall......2762Fell ....T Morrison & Co
Aynthia......694Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
Abouker......2315Young ......19-5W & A Graham & Co
Ben Wrockie......2534Hunter..........T Morrison & Co
Buceros.........2595 Keasby...........W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana ..2438Towblyn ....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba ... .1407 Butter....................M M & Co
Colombo Maru.........2919 Winckler... ......N Y Kaisha
Dumra......762Moxon ....M M & Co
Harlesden...... . 2724Gray...................K Nixon & Co
Ettrickdale.........2460 Stepten ....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrison......................The Captain
Gerd ....751Andreason ....F F Campbell& Co
Ipswich...........575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba......134Wilson ....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar ....4601Billett ....K N & Co
Lhasa ......941Cutbush ......Karachi &c......M M & Co
Shirala......3400Scott ....M M& Co
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Springburn......3173Crosthweate W & A Graham & Co
Visigath.......2613Rule ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Warera .....2565Tipper......................M M & Co
Wellington3676Evans...Liverpool ...J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Costalia......401Hamilton ......Liverpool.........15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8 5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288Elliott ...Havre 8-5 F M & Co
7 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie ......N F F Muir & Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529Daniel...London 8-5P & O Co
13 Devanha4785HaywardShanghai 26-5P &O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Elton......Busreh...6-5...M M & Co
15 Dido........3127Runter ...Hull 11-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Takasaki Maru ...2913Mocker Kobe 6-5 N Y Kaisha
B Trafford Hall ..3137Hold...L'pool......12-5K N & Co
C & R City of Madras3048McFee ... .Karachi 12-5 K Nixon& Co
D&EPlanelneptune2821Plice Dunkirk 15-5F Muir& Co
F Yola ..2246 Pardon...Brazil...5-5...T Morrison & Co
H Islami...1604Hannah...Zanzibar...12-5 B &P S NCo
K Hillglen ......2772Pillford..........12-5 Philodelphia T Morrison & Co
M Delhi ...4784Gordon ...Shanghai...12-5P & O S N Co
N Red Cross...1832Greenburn. Dunkirk 7-5 Ralli Bros
O Glenelg 2669 Hart Rotterdam ...5-5W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels ...2986Gronau ...Hamburg via Karachi 6-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani...1873Geddie...Jeddah...8-5...B & P S N Co

Offside D & E

Clan Mackintosh ....3043Lennox ......Chittagong6-5 F Muir & Co

Offside Q

Pasha ......3839 White...Rangoon...7-5 T Morrison & Co

M W D D

Britannia......1970 Davidson. ..Mauritius...8-5.B&S NCo

H W P D

Courland.........760Ebrahim ....N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, Apl 23
	Harlesden s	Gray	Newport, Apl 4
	Lhasa s	Cut bush...	Karachi, May 3

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Yola s	Purdon	Philadelphia
	Glenelg s	Hart	Hull, &c
	Sofala s	Babb	Karachi
	Imaum s	Wigdahl	Bassein

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ettriekdale Stephens for Mormugoa.
" Clan Mackintosh Lennox for Chittagong.
" Dwarka Moxon for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Islami for Zanzibar &c.
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf &c.
" Colombo Maru for Yokohama &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	From
29	Clan Stuart	Coast
27	Santhia	Rangoon
27	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
28	Umkuzi	Calcutta
30	Bullmouth	Rangoon
May.		
2	Begum	Cochin
2	Dalwich	Cardiff
	Maharaja	Port Blair
3	Itonus	Melbourne
3	Boltonhall	Calcutta
3	Nifam	Bombay
3	Danera	Calcatta
3	Palamcotta	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Prassident, left Mombasa for Bombay on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th instant.

The same Co's steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 5th instant.

The same Co's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is expected h[illegible] on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 6th May.

68 Detail for the week ending 8th instant:—
Friday 7th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

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RACE VIEW HOTEL.

We have a number of competitors who, in advertising, praise their HOTELS for the best of every thing, but we leave that to our customers.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER,
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) From
RICHd. LIPP, Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25.
and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
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Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
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THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

THE measure to give effect to Lords Morley and Minto's scheme for the better government of India has now reached the final stage and the time for the great experiment approaches. Whether that experiment will succeed is a question on which there are wide divergences of opinion, but it now becomes the duty of every British Indian subject to sink his own personal views and give the scheme all the support he can that it may have a fair trial. The disposition to introduce unuseful measures into the Councils, to prolong debates beyond the bounds of utility, to snatch majority votes and the many other unpleasant results of the re-organised and enlarged deliberative bodies, which have been foretold, may characterise their early sittings, but that need occasion no real alarm. There are ways and means of overcoming all difficulties and the India Councils Bill may not be included among the laws of the Medes and Persians which alter not. Those who hope to strain the provisions of the new Act, which will doubtless receive the Royal Assent with the least possible delay, will find themselves disappointed, for it is one of the simplest things in the world to amend a measure in order to prevent abuse or misinterpretation. For the time being, however, it will be well to allow all agitation for, or against, particular provisions to cease. That with regard to the representation of minorities has aroused most feeling. No concession has been made to it; nor will any be made unless and until experience proves the necessity. We may expect it to continue on the other side of India, but to prepare and submit memorials at the present stage is as futile as to beat the air. Every concession which it is possible to make has been already made. Notwithstanding all Lord Morley's reluctance to present a divided front, he has waived his objection to the amendment of Clause 3 and by doing so has given the people of this country an illustration of the wisdom of effecting a compromise rather than imperil the success of the bold scheme which is now to be tried. And as the Secretary of State has done, so must they. The Mahomedan community has received all the consideration it requires; so has the Hindu, though Bengal may think not. Other communities may imagine themselves overlooked. Perhaps they are right and may hereafter be able to persuade Government to agree with them. But to-day the thing is to join hands and endeavour to throw no obstacles in the way of the great experiment.

The closing debate, as summarised by Reuter, discloses no new arguments in favour of shelving the measure or of modifying its provisions, but seems to show that noble lords indulged in recriminations rather than in further weighing of *pros* and *cons*. Lord Morley chided Lord Macdonnell on his "injurious indiscretion" in re-introducing the question of the Partition of Bengal and his reference to it might have been condemned, but that it drew from the Secretary of State an emphatic pronouncement to the effect that the present Ministry will not be parties to the reversal of the Partition. Bengalis will resent this probably, and find in it a fresh cause for obduracy, but if they are wise they will now cease agitating and divert their energies into more profitable channels. Lord Curzon was far less vehement in his further comments on the measure than before, though he still regards it with alarm. Why he should is not clear, for it was Lord Curzon who first suggested the establishment of an Executive Council for Bengal and justified his partition of the province by urging how greatly overworked were the Lieutenant-Governors of his time. That Bengal requires a Council does not prove that other provinces do, or that they will inaugurate any untimely agitation in favour of similar treatment. Besides, sufficient precautions are now taken to prevent precipitate action and to allow for the test of local feeling. No doubt the Government of India would have preferred the original Clause 3, which would have obviated a "full-dress debate" now and then, but a full dress debate in itself is not to be condemned. True, they afford opportunities for the expression of ill-formed opinions by the tail of the House, but they also draw forth authoritative statements from responsible members of the Government which serve to set at rest public anxiety concerning important questions of policy. Language is apt to be used in Parliament, which is taken there "at its proper value, but in India becomes a danger," and the spectacle is presented of friction between two Houses and two sides of a House. But what of that? Such displays of feeling and such indulgence in irresponsible utterances are inseparable from constitutional government and will serve to teach India that though differences may become acute and feeling run high, there is still no justification for resort to the lathi or the bomb or picric acid. Indians read their newspapers and smile as placidly at the fiery exclamations of legislators in England as at the fears experienced by Secretaries of State.

"The Government of India," said Lord Morley, "is sensitive to the intervention of Parliament, whenever it can be properly avoided." And Lord Lansdowne agreed that there was nothing more unfortunate than to create an impression in India that changes could be carried over our heads. That is true, but there are also times when it is consoling to know that there is an appeal to the Parliament of Great Britain and, though we do not agree with them, there are those among us who believe that the real saviours of the country are the handful of energetic members who ask questions and bring forth motions concerning Indian affairs—to which the Under Secretary of State occasionally returns answers. The information vouchsafed by Lord Morley as regards the representation of Mahomedans might have been obtained in that manner by a Parliamentary "friend of India" and have prevented misunderstanding. Mr. Hobhouse's speech in the Commons was misinterpreted here and it was deemed necessary to issue an official Press Note, simultaneously with Lord Morley's announcement, with the object of removing misapprehension. In this Note it is repeated that the Government of India have no intention of departing in any material respect from the arrangement outlined in their despatch of which the Special Committee of the All-India Moslem League expressed their approval in a letter from their Chairman which was forwarded officially to the Home Department so recently as the 4th February last. The Government of India adhere to the view expressed by them in October last "that in provinces where election by a regular Mahomedan electorate is feasible that method should be adopted, that Mahomedan associations should be made use of where electorates cannot be formed, and that nomination by Government should be resorted to where neither of the first two methods is practicable." It will be for local Governments to determine, in consultation with the leaders of the Mahomedan community, which plan should be adopted. In other words, nomination by Government is intended to be merely a temporary expedient, which will be resorted to in those localities where the Mahomedan community are not sufficiently organized for election to be practicable and where the representative Mahomedan associations have not been formed. It will therefore rest with the Mahomedans themselves to determine by what methods their representatives on the Councils should be appointed. However, the scheme is now to be put upon its trial and we hope that experience may prove that India has not been too generously dealt with. We trust, too, that some future Viceroy may not report of it as Sir Eldon Gorst does of the Egyptian Legislative Council to-day that it is less efficient than it was and is wasting time on arid—also acrid, discussions of Parliamentary Government. He is surprised to find that the majority of non-official educated Egyptians are unwilling to recognise the progress made towards satisfying the aspirations of the people. May an Indian Viceroy never have to report that of the people of this country, the majority of whom at the present time acknowledge the concessions, involved in the new scheme of administration, to be more liberal than they had a right to expect for a quarter of a century yet to come.

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SIR GASTON MASPERO, K. C. M. G. His Majesty the King has conferred the Knighthood of St. Michael and St. George on the distinguished French Egyptologist, Professor Maspero. This is but a fit official recognition of the Frenchman's work in Egypt as Director of Excavations for the last ten years. He was formerly also in Egypt during troublous times from 1881 to 1886 as Director of the Boulak Museum; but he distinguished himself greatly during his second term when the country was quiet under English protection. The progress his department made was very great and was from year to year appreciatively referred to by Lord Cromer in his reports. Maspero's notable work was the clearing out and restoration of the famous ancient temple of Luxor near the ruins of Karnak and Thebes, and that fine specimen of ancient Egyptian archetecture can be once more seen in its pristine glory, clear of later structures which had hidden it for centuries. Sir Gaston Maspero is the greatest living authority on ancient Egypt, filling worthily the position occupied among Egyptologists of his day by the late Francois Mariette, who had the title of Bey from the Turkish Government for his numerous services to Egypt, amongst them being the discovery of the Serapeum at Memphis and the digging out of the famous Sphinx. Mariette Bey (1821-1881) founded at Cairo the well-known Boulak Museum of Egyptian Antiquities of which Professor Maspero took charge on the former's death at his post in Cairo. Like Mariette, too, Professor Maspero has exquisite grace of style and his works are not only erudite but very readable. Gifts of style are by no means rare among French scholars and orientalists, but Professor Maspero is eminent for these gifts even among his compatriots, and his final place will be among Renan, Darmesteter and the other prominent scholars and authors of his nation. His works have made Egyptology truly popular, and his books like "Life in Ancient Egypt" are as interesting as novels, though they are all based on hard and diligent original research. Nor has he confined his attention to ancient Egypt alone. He has written authoritatively on the ancient history of other Oriental peoples, as the Persians, and these books are very widely read. His history of the classic East in ancient times is translated into English and is the most authoritative book on its subject, embodying the latest researches and superseding to a great extent the earlier English work of Canon Rawlinson and the work of the German scholar Max Duncker. Professor Maspero is well-known in England, and more than twenty years ago Oxford University conferred on him the double honour of a doctor's degree and an honorary fellowship of one of its colleges. The present honour of Knighthood has already, we are told, given widespread satisfaction in Egypt, the immediate scene of Sir Gaston Maspero's labours; and it will no doubt be appreciated by that still wider circle of his readers whom he has delighted as well as instructed for a full generation by his eloquent books. Sir Gaston will be 63 next month.

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SIR HARRY JOHNSTON ON COLON. SIR HARRY JOHNSTON has been to the Isthmus of Panama and has inspected the Canal works both with Mr. Taft's Commission and without. He has asked for and got the views of shipping and commercial authorities at either end of the prospected Canal and has stiffened them with his own confessedly "hasty conclusions" to give an aperçu of the Canal problem as it stands now. The result is a resume that differs not all from reviews of the great scheme that have appeared from time to time in our columns. One point that very evidently was impressed on the genial traveller by the business men whom he consulted and was clearly rubbed in by his own uncomfortable experiences, is the present inhospitable condition of Colon—both in its shipping and hotel accommodation. The harbour is in immediate need of improvement, though outside opinion and the views of the Canal Construction Board are not in agreement on the subject. The Board seems to think that it will be time enough to do anything for Colon when the Canal is finished. Meanwhile it answers very well as a lodging for the Canal employees. It is a natural position for men to take up whose hands are full with the works of a great project. But Sir H. Johnston thinks they are very wrong. Colon is, and must be for years, the principal trade rendezvous for the 550 miles of Atlantic coast line of the Panama Republic. "Scandalously bad," is the epithet he applies to the present equipment of Colon. Wharves are short and few, and so unprotected from the frequent heavy ocean swell that discharging steamers, when the northeast winds do blow, must leave the wharves where they were tied up, and put out to sea for safety, often for four or five days together, or else defer entering the harbour until the wind changes. Such delays and disappointments cause serious loss of time and money and might be obviated by building a breakwater to shield Colon's wharves from the in coming swell. This done the accommodation for berthing ships should at once be increased. These measures would not cost much when the advantages they confer are considered. But steamer captains and agents are "hoarse with futile protest and appeal" for them. The next most crying want, from an individual traveller's point of view, is a good hotel for Colon, the future Port Said of the Panama Canal. Panama at the other end has a first-rate, if expensive hotel, with an absurd name the Tivoli. But at Colon the traveller's heart is broken all during his stay "by nauseating smells and dirty surroundings, by insomnia from preventible noise and illness from mosquitoes or uneatable food . . . The drinking water is lemon-coloured and nasty of taste, though declared to be wholesome." Sir H. Johnston suggests that a good hotel on healthy and comfortable lines should be started and worked by the Canal Company and that once set going, all the other caravanserais should be closed or made subject to the admirable sanitary regulations that are making the Isthmus healthy and a possible sojourn for the white man. The Canal will not be finished before 1915. There is plenty of time in the interval for the builders of a good hotel to make substantial profits, and the opening of the Canal should bring more, not less custom.

COLONEL Renny Tailyour is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General vice Colonel Hodgson proceeding on long leave.

MR. M. G. Norman, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, has six months' leave.

MR. R. M. PHILLIPS wishes to express his deep sense of gratitude to his many friends who have by their letters of sympathy assisted to console him in his bereavement.

CAPTAIN R. St. J. Gillespie, R. E., has been appointed Chief Engineer of Chamba State. His services have been lent for the purpose by the Government of India at the special request of His Highness the Rajah of Chamba.

MR. M. E. MONKS, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, has left for England, on six months' leave. He has handed over charge to Mr. S. E. Byrne, Postmaster, Lahore, who will officiate for him during his absence.

THE Government of Madras have issued the following order:—The grant of compensation for dearness of food to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem will be continued up to the end of September 1909, in all districts, except Kurnool, at the rates already sanctioned.

THE Governor of Madras has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Abbott of his office of additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council representing the planting industry. We understand Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Chairman of the United Planters Association of Southern India, will be appointed in his place.

MR. N. S. SOMASUNDRA SASTRI, Deputy Collector Melur Division, Madura District, has been suspended by Government in connection with alleged irregularities during his tenure of office as Treasury Deputy Collecter. An official inquiry has been ordered and will probably be conducted by the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg, I.C.S.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 16.

THE relations between Germany and Russia are at the present moment exciting universal attention. As will be remembered, it was a step taken by Germany which led to the Russian Government giving way in the annexation question. This fact seems to have struck everybody. For, although it may be rightly supposed that the English and French diplomatists in St. Petersburg endeavoured in the same manner to modify Russia's standpoint, the Russian Government preferred to give the inevitable recognition to the annexation in answer to a demarche taken by the German Ambassador. The international Press has made this action of German diplomacy the subject of more or less spiteful commentaries. It has been stated that Germany held a pistol to Russia's head, and compelled the Russian Government to give way by threats of mobilisation and war. To the initiated the purpose of these announcements must be clear without any further explanation. At all costs an improvement was to be prevented from taking place in the relations between these two great neighbouring Empires, which for centuries past had been of a friendly nature, and which had suffered by the strong anti-Austrian direction of Russian policy, although the threads between Berlin and St. Petersburg were never completely severed. A legend had to be invented which should leave a sting in the hearts of all Russian patriots; hence the version that Russia had not yielded to the logic of events, nor to the necessary recognition of her own interests, but to the brutality of Berlin diplomacy. The German Press has taken up a very definite position in the face of these attempts to sow further discord between Germany and Russia. The German Government publishes in the "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" an authentic account of what took place. In this attention was called to the fact that Servia endeavoured to justify its attitude, endangering as it did the peace of Europe, by pointing to the position taken up the Powers with regard to the annexation. Russia herself had taken the lead in the attempts being made to influence Servia in a peaceful direction. As a result, Germany suggested in a most friendly manner to the Russian Government that the Powers, in order to provide their peaceful endeavours in Belgrade with a firmer basis, should separately notify Austria-Hungary of their recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Government, by carrying out this friendly suggestion, did good service for the maintenance of peace, since only in this manner could the Servians be deprived of all pretexts for their warlike attitude. Therefore the actual course of events in no way justified the attacks which, on this occasion, have been directed against Germany. It seems indubitable that the powers that be in Berlin honestly regretted the tension existing between Austro-Hungary and Russia, which of necessity had a bad influence on the relations between Russia and Austro-Hungary's ally, Germany. Without a doubt German diplomacy did everything in its power to secure an improvement in German-Russian relations for the future.

It is stated that Russia has suffered a diplomatic defeat. In Panslavistic circles this defeat was designated in violent language as a sign of national weakness. This attitude only becomes understandable, if the policy of the Russian Government is to be regarded as completely dominated by the Panslavistic idea. Of course Russia is the strongest of the Slav Powers; it is the big Slavonic brother, and must naturally, in this capacity, as far as possible protect the interests of the lesser Slavonic peoples. This, however, can hardly result in the fact that the policy of a great empire, such as Russia is, can allow its part to be prescribed for it by the bad behaviour of its smaller brothers. Neither can it be maintained that this big brother has to step in to aid the furtherance of their wishes, merely because they may be designated as "Slavonic," and to sacrifice important old friendships, such as the one uniting it with Germany. The fact that Servia's demands were both excessive and unjust can neither be Russia's fault nor Russia's will; and it cannot be regarded as a defeat of the big brother if he fails to protect his little brother from all the consequences of his mistakes. Even the Panslavists, who see the final aim of Russian policy in a union of all the Slavonic peoples under the Russian sceptre, can scarcely desire that the path of this Panslavonic policy should be pointed out from Belgrade.

KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

Throughout Roumania great preparations are being made for the keeping of the King's seventieth birthday, which falls on the 20th April, as a day of national rejoicing. If ever a monarch deserved the love, devotion and respect of his people, it is King Charles, to whom Roumania owes, for the greater part, its present position, political, military, and economic, as well the civilising influences to which it has been subjected. In the midst of the general rejoicing many an old Roumanian must send his thoughts back to the 22nd March 1871, when the hostility to Prince Charles, as he then was, which had long been in a state of fermentation, came to a head and exploded. On that day the people found a way of touching a sensitive spot, by creating an uproar on the occasion of a banquet given by the German Colony in honour of the birthday of William I of Germany; with ever-increasing tumult they made their way to the palace, while the cry of Long live the Republic" burst from hundreds of throats. All his endeavours for the consolidation and upraising of his adopted country seeming more and more hopeless, the Prince had long been thinking of abdication; he now insisted on a definite yea or nay. He demanded either that a strong ministry consisting of men belonging to all parties, and capable of successfully conducting the affairs of the nation should be formed, or he declared that he would abdicate. Catargiu formed the desired Ministry; and from this moment, slowly but surely, began the Renaissance of Roumania. That 22nd March, 1871, was the turning point.

It was small wonder that Roumanians found the transition to a well ordered State a difficult one. For centuries they had been subject to the most scandalous misgovernment at the hands of the Fanariots, and the rule of their native Prince Couza brought them but little relief. Those in power amassed all that they could; the State for them was only there to be squeezed; the peasant sighed under the yoke of a heavy material and social dependence. When, after a Belgian Prince had declined the call to the princly throne of Roumania, in the year 1866 Prince Charles of Hohenzollern accepted the proffered crown, despite the certain hostility of Russia and Austria to his election, he came to a country absolutely rotten to the core. Financial conditions were hopeless, corruption and defalcation on a large scale were the order of the day among the officials; even the post office called for heavy subsidies. The army was small in numbers, badly disciplined and miserably armed. Schools only existed in a small number of parishes, and these so-called schools were little better than cow-sheds. There was a complete lack of main roads. There were no railways. There was no possibility of the country working out its own salvation, as it was in the interest of the Boyards to maintain the status quo; consequently, the most far-seeing men in the country with Bratiano at their head came to the conclusion that a foreign prince alone would be able to clean the Augean Stable. Their choice fell on the right man. Prince Charles, who at that time was a young cavalry officer, was richly endowed with the qualities of caution, determination and bravery; he had inherited from his family a powerful sense of duty and, uninfluenced by the hopeless condition that he encountered on every side, he put his hand to the plough. He made the construction of railway and the training of the army his own special work. He brought all his resources to bear on the improvment of education, institution and on the purification of finances. Naturally he found himself often in conflict with vested interests, and the Boyard Party, working together with the revolutionary element, brought about the crisis of which we have already spoken. This period was followed by years of anxiety. The King too, who in the meantime had chosen his bride, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards to achieve such fame as a poetess, from the House of Wied, suffered a heavy personal loss in the death of his only child, Princess Marie. But on the whole, they were years of convalescence for the State, during which the finances were placed on a firm basis, and the reorganisation of the army carried out. The Russo-Turkish war suddenly showed the world what Roumania had achieved under the guidance on its Prince. Whereas Gortshakow had proudly declared before the beginning of the war that Russia did not require the assistance of the Roumanian army, and thought that he had simply to issue an order to secure a passage through Roumania, a little later Russia saw itself not alone obliged urgently to apply to Prince Charles for military help, but finally he was entrusted with the supreme command of the Russian troops before Plevna. Here the Prince showed himself to be a far-seeing commander who saved Russia in the hour of her dire military need. Nevertheless, he was afterwards rewarded with ingratitude, Russia seizing the Province of Bessarabia.

Nevertheless, this loss was a slight matter compared with the wonderful increase of respect and confidence with Roumania had won for itself by its great achievements during the war. The war led, as is well known to its becoming an independent State, and in 1880 the Parliament raised the Prince to the rank of King. Since then Roumania has, on the whole, developed under the guidance of its King, along a path of sound and continued progress. Its finances stand on a firm basis. Roumanian stocks to-day are quoted on the European Stock Exchanges as among the safest of Balkan issues. The natural riches of the country are being more and more developed; the gold Standard has been introduced; by systematic economy order has been brought into the State finances; Education has developed in a remarkable manner, the university has been completely restored; an academy of science has provided a home for scientific investigations in Roumania. To-day near Cernavoda a gigantic railway-bridge crosses the Danube, which has been erected at the cost of 34 million francs. An excellent service of quick steamers proceeds from the port of Constanza; the whole country is intersected with a net-work of railways. In every direction traces are found of the King's initiative, and his activity makes itself visible on all sides. The future of the dynasty has been secured by the selection of his nephew as heir-apparent to the throne, and has been doubly strengthened by the fact that this prince is married to an English Princess and has several children. After many years of unrest and anxiety, the old king can now look forward with calm eyes to the future of the country which has become his home.

THE RESULTS OF THE LATEST TRIAL TRIPS WITH THE RIGID AIR SHIP Z. I.

In order that progress may be achieved with motor aerial navigation, systematic experiments must be made and certain risks taken. This principle has been turned to good account by the military aeronauts, into whose charge the first successful air-ship constructed by Zeppelin has been given, in their experiments lasting from the 1st to the 4th April. The Ministry of War had set the task of reaching a place 200 Kilometers from Manzell, landing there on the solid earth, and returning to Manzell without refilling. As the solution of this task was a certain one under favourable climatic conditions, Munich was chosen as the goal, and the early morning of April 1st selected as the time for starting, so that the Bavarian capital might be reached by 9 o'clock in the morning. Despite a rough wind and slight rain the start took place in order to prove that the rigid system is, as Count Zeppelin who took part in the trip as a passenger has so often maintained, proof against such inclemency of the weather.

As is well-known the weak side of the air-ship known as Z. I. is the low power of its motors, which no longer answer to the requirement of the day. It was proved that the unaided speed of the air-ship is 45 Kilometers per hour. With this dynamic force the Z. I. can make good about 50 o/o of the buoyancy lost by the variations of temperatures encountered during a trip. As soon as it proves possible to construct motors, which, having the same weight, can make good the entire loss of buoyancy, it will be possible to maintain air-ship at any height required, without it proving necessary to throw out ballast.

Of the greatest importance is the proof afforded of the facility with which the rigid balloon can move on its own transverse axis; in this manner ascent and descent can be so quickly accomplished that obstacles in the immediate neighbourhood can be avoided, and a counter movement be employed in answer to sudden vertical air-currents. The other systems will never be able to achieve this owing to the fact that their centre of gravity lies too low. For purely mechanical reasons the danger of the rigid air-ship losing its balance or pitching is quite out of the question, as it balances itself automatically. This capacity for vertical movement ensures its being able to land without concussion. This has been clearly shown by the three landings of the last few days.

A surprise for the uninitiated was supplied by the fact that the balloon was able to pass the night in an open meadow near Loiching, and that, despite the stormy wind blowing at the time. Previously it had been thought that the large surface presented by the balloon to the wind would make it impossible for it to offer a satisfactory resistance when at rest. In support of this theory, the acciden which took place on former occasions, when anchor was cast near the bank of the lake, were quoted. On those occasions, however, the damage was caused by sudden gusts of wind blowing over the wooded heights surmounting the banks of the lake. In the open country and in the middle of the lake, the wind blows more equally and in an almost horizontal direction. Should the wind not exceed a force of 18 meters per second, it fails to have any appreciable effect on a large rigid air-ship of this kind, owing to the fact that the comparatively small surface of the narrow sides has less pressure to contend with than can be met merely by its own dead weight. Sudden gusts of wind, however, never come in such a manner that they cannot be prepared for. On these occasions, the point of the balloon turned away from the quarter whence the wind comes is raised, and is allowed to be pressed down again by the wind, the strength of which thus becomes absorbed. This manœuvre was devised by Count Zeppelin; it stood the test splendidly when subjected to an attack of the stormy night wind in an open field. The anchor fixed into the grass proved fully sufficient to hold the air-ship tight. Consequently, it was possible to cheerfully await the abatement of the stiff south wester, in order to make the promised landing at Munich on the way back.

The second condition of the test has not yet been fulfilled; the unbroken flight of 24 hours demanded by the Ministry of War. It is true that the air-ship took the air again for this purpose immediately after its return; the violent gales, however, which visited us with the advent of April, determined the crew to abandon the attempt. For this purpose a day will be selected when the average speed of the wind is less than the unaided speed of the air-ship.

Finally, it has been established that the air-ship can, in a calm or when a light wind is prevailing, travel backwards, a fact of great importance when entering one of the covered air-ship stations.

Experts, such as Count Zeppelin or Sir Hiram Maxim, are agreed that the rigid air-ship is still capable of important improvements, and that many more experimental trips will have to be made before the maximum of mechanical power can be attained with the minimum of weight. To-day, even the sceptics admit that the rigid system of air-ship surpasses all others in manœuvring capacity and reliable action. Many of the orators of the Aerial League of the British Empire have gone one better than the aeronauts in the matter of high flights; as a sequel to these latest experiments they are already speaking about Aerial Dreadnoughts, and imagine the possibility of such aerial cruisers sinking a whole squadron of Dreadnoughts by means of bombs dropped from above."

L. ASCH.

THE statement of traffic Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the month ending 28th February, 1909 amounted to Rs. 9,997, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 444. The total earnings from 1st January to 28th February, were Rs. 19,619, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year. of Rs. 2,339.

THE statement of traffic Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the month ending 28th February 1909 amounted to Rs. 26,850, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 767. The total earnings from 1st January to 28th February, were Rs. 52,674, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,042.

THE statement of traffic Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 28th February, 1909 amounted to Rs. 1,18,994, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 14,115. The total earnings from 1st January to 28th February, were Rs. [illegible],75,933, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 63,156,

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

PROGRESS THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

Final Debate in the Lords.

STRONG CRITICISM OF LORD MACDONNELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Morley, in moving that agreement should be given to the House of Commons' amendments to the India Councils Bill, subject to his amendment with regard to the proclamation of Councils, expressed his appreciation of the conciliatory spirit shown by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon.

The Government of India, he said, strongly favoured the original Clause 3.

After quoting Lord Minto's speech and an article in the "Times of India," Lord Morley continued that it would be a great error and inconvenience to have a full dress debate at all stages of the regular Bill on every proposal to establish a Council.

"The Government of India is sensitive to the intervention of Parliament, whenever it can properly be avoided, because language is apt to be used here which we take at its proper value, but which becomes a danger in India."

Lord Macdonnell, said his Lordship, took the palm for indiscretion. His language with reference to the Partition had been felt both by Lord Morley himself and by the Government of India as the most injurious indiscretion since Lord Morley had been responsible for the India Office.

Lord Morley, continuing, said that his object in participating in the understanding was to avoid exhibiting to India the spectacle of friction between the two Houses, and to enable the Bill to go before the people of India as granted by the British Parliament freely and practically unanimously.

Lord Cromer said that he preferred his own amendment, but in view of the concession, enabling one House to veto, he would withdraw.

Lord Lansdowne said that, in deference to strong representations made to him, the Opposition were of opinion that the compromise was one that might be accepted, and concurred in the desirability of avoiding acute differences between the two sides of the House. He again criticised strongly the failure to consult the Provincial Governments. There was nothing more unfortunate than to create an impression in India that such changes could be carried over their heads.

Lord Roberts said that the Councils were unnecessary and were not likely to help Lieutenant-Governors.

Lord Macdonnell defended his anxiety that the Bill should include the recision of the Partition of Bengal, which was a real hardship and had caused grave discontent.

Lord Morley said that that view against the Partition, launched by one of Lord Macdonnell's great Indian authority, had inflicted a most serious blow on Lord Minto, Lord Morley, and the Government of India. For two years the Government had been upholding Partition against enormous difficulties, and he should have thought that Lord Macdonnell would not have added thereto by rekindling the ashes of an expiring flame. "We wont," he said, "be parties to the reversal of the Partition." He had said so before and would repeat it now.

Lord Curzon said that though Lord Morley's statement with regard to a compromise altered the situation, he still viewed the Councils proposals with alarm, and considered government by individuals for the greater part of India was the most efficient and rapid form of government.

Lord Curzon, continuing, criticized the failure to give the House the opinions of responsible people affected in India. He agreed that the demand for a Council for Bengal was irresistible; but the Bill would lead to agitation, resulting in successive grants of Councils for every province in India, except perhaps the Frontier Provinces. That was a prospect it was impossible to view without apprehension.

In reply to an enquiry by Lord Curzon with reference to the representation of Mahomedans, Lord Morley read telegrams from the Viceroy explaining that Mr. Hobhouse's speech had been interpreted as meaning that the bulk of Mahomedan representation would be through mixed electorates. That was incorrect. It was intended that Mahomedans should have, by means of separate electorates, a number of seats approximating to the number to which their numerical proportion of the population entitled them. Besides this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates such as District Boards and Municipalities and as landholders. As examples, Lord Minto gave details of the schemes for securing a minimum of six seats, or twenty-eight per cent., in Bombay, where they were only twenty per cent. of the population, and a minimum of four seats, or twenty per cent., in the United Provinces, where they were only fourteen per cent. of the population. Of course, the same ratio would not be applicable to all provinces. Allowance must be made for the status, character, and education of Mahomedans in each case. He believed that the proposals reasonably fulfilled the pledges given to Mahomedans. Lord Morley said he concurred that when the scheme was complete it would be found that their pledges had been carried out.

Lord Lansdowne expressed his satisfaction at Lord Morley's statement.

The amendments were adopted. In proposing his own, Lord Morley substituted sixty days for forty in the time that the draft Proclamation should be laid before Parliament.

The Lords adopted Lord Morley's amendment with reference to the Proclamation of Councils.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Lords' debate on the India Councils Bill, Lord Macdonnell withdrew his amendment which Lord Morley strenuously opposed on the ground that it conveyed an inuendo that the Councils would need revocation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 5.

In connection with the lengthy statement issued by Syed Ali Imam, which appeared in the "Pioneer" yesterday, it should be pointed out that the statement was issued in the name of Syed Ali Imam, Barrister-at-Law, and not in the name of the President of the All-India Moslem League. The reference to Syed Ali Imam, therefore, as President of the All-India Moslem League, in this respect, is very misleading, since the League has published no statement of its views in connection with the statements made by Mr. Hobhouse.

The London branch of the League, however, has declared unequivocally against mixed elections for Mahomedans and members of District and Provincial branches of the League have declared against mixed elections, which serves to show that the feeling of the Moslem League is against mixed elections and in favour of separate Mahomedan electorates throughout. Further, Raja Nanshad Ali Khan, a member of the Executive Committee of the Moslem League, has declared strongly in favour of a separate electorate throughout, and the many Mahomedan meetings of protest held recently demonstrate the fact that Ali Imam's views are not shared by the Mahomedan community.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Lloyd-George Pleased.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lloyd-George said that he was gratified at the reception of the Budget. He pointed out that criticism was practically confined to duties on land and licenses, in which we were merely following other States, including the Colonies. He anticipated a large surplus in 1910 on which the Navy would have the first call.

THE PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

Unsatisfactory Report.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Sir Eldon Gorst, in his report on Egypt, says that he is surprised and disappointed that the majority of the non-official educated Egyptians are unwilling to recognise the progress made towards satisfying the aspirations of the people. Their attitude, he says, was never more critical and prejudiced. He regrets that the Legislative Council is losing ground. It is less efficient and is wasting time on arid discussions of parliamentary government.

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

Probable Line of Procedure.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Reuter learns that the Conference for the defence of the Empire will be on the lines of subsidiary conferences contemplated by the Colonial Conference. It is suggested that the Conference should meet in July. There is no definite programme and the proceedings will probably be private.

THE FRENCH POSTAL TROUBLES.

Recrudescence Probable.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The disaffection of the French postal staff, which has been simmering since the great strike, is re-accentuating. Several men have been suspended for making seditious speeches.

THE TROUBLE IN BUENOS AYRES.

Two Hundred Thousand Strikers.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The strikers at Buenos Ayres are estimated to number two hundred thousand.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Portugal has ordered General Joachim Machado to start for Macao immediately to assist in the work of delimitation.

NEW ARMY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

Tested at Aldershot.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The new Army dirigible balloon was tested at Aldershot yesterday.

SHEFFIELD BYE-ELECTION.

Labour Victory.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The bye-election in the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield, caused by the resignation of Mr. Batty Langley (Liberal), has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Pointer (Labour)	3,521
Mr. Farlow (Unionist)	3,380
Mr. Lambert (Liberal)	3,175
Mr. Wilson (Independent Unionist)	2,803

At the General Election the voting was:—

Alderman Batty Langley (L)	6,523
Arnold Muir Wilson (C)	5,736

The total number of votes in the Division is 15,484.

TURKISH CABINET CRISIS.

Adana still Terrorised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

Hilmi Pasha is forming a Cabinet including several members of the Committee of Progress.

Reports from Adana state that the place is still terrorized. Four thousand troops are looting and burning, and many people were killed on Sunday.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Sultan has renounced twenty per cent. of his Civil List.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Surrey beat Northampton at the Oval by 106 runs.

OBITUARY

LONDON, MAY 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Harold Voules, the former Editor of "Truth."

[Mr. Horace St. George Voules, son of Charles Stuart Voules, Solicitor, Windsor, was born at Windsor on the 23rd of April, 1844. After being privately educated he learned the printing trade at Cassel, Petter and Galpin's and started for them the "Echo" in 1868, the first half-penny evening paper, and managed it till 1875. In 1875, the "Echo" was sold to Albert Grant, who sold it a year later to Passmore Edwards. Mr. Voules then left the paper and arranged with Mr. H. Labouchere to start "Truth," which was first published in January, 1877. Mr. Voules was sole editor of "Truth" for several years. He also assisted in the reconstruction of the "Pall Mall Gazette" at the time of Greenwood's secession for about eighteen months. Mr. Voules remained on the "Truth" from the birth of the journal to the present date.]

RAILWAYS AND UNREMOVED GOODS.

Railway Board's Suggestion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Government are being asked to amend the Railway Act in the direction of specifically relieving railways from the liability for loss or damage to goods not removed from railway stations, at the expiration of a reasonable time after arrival.

The Railway Board are of opinion that the object of the India Railway Conference Association for all practical purposes might be sufficiently met by a revision in the existing wharfage charge, which would admit of a rapidly increasing charge being levied after the expiry of a reasonable free time, say 48 hours, and would thus constitute a pecuniary penalty sufficiently deterrent to meet all ordinary cases of delay of merchants, and secure a substantial measure of relief for all railways.

A request has been made that the question may be reconsidered by the Association from this point of view, and, if the suggestion is adopted and is found to give no practical relief, the Railway Board will be quite prepared to reconsider the proposal in the light of experience gained.

THE CHAMPARAN DISTURBANCES.

Conviction Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A telegram from Motihari, dated the 4th instant, states that the Sessions Judge has upheld the conviction against Babulal Misser whose appeal in the Champaram disturbances case was recently argued by Mr. Garth, the Crown being represented by Mr. Manuk.

The appeal of Shaik Gulab and others, similarly convicted, under Section 505, by the Special Magistrate of Bettiah, will be heard on the 22nd instant.

RAILWAY STATION BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Dhulkote Station on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, between Umballa and Kalka, was burnt down about 7 last night. Telegraphic communication and the booking of passengers will continue to-day. Through traffic is not interrupted. The cause of the fire is not yet assertained.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction of Estimates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Railway Board have confirmed the sanction given by the Home Board of the East Indian Railway, to a revised estimate amounting to close upon 13 lakhs of rupees for the completion of the southern half of the new passenger station at Howrah, subject only to its acceptance by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, so far as that concern is affected.

The Railway Board have also approved the expenditure of close upon half a crore of rupees for improving the Ki[illegible], Hullohur, Sone, Allahabad, Jumna, and Delhi-Jumna Bridges.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Judgment Expected To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Mr. Beachcroft, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, will deliver judgment in the Manicktollah Garden Conspiracy Case to-day. It is understood he will leave for Bombay to-night to catch Saturday's mail steamer, his departure on leave having been delayed owing to the protracted nature of the conspiracy trial.

A MOCK bull-fight has been held at Cambois Links, Northumberland. All who took part, toreadors, picadors, and all the rest, including the bull, were Spanish sailors from a vessel in Blyth Harbour. So far as a head and horns went the bull's make-up left nothing to be desired. The toreadors were armed with sticks instead of swords. The bull attacked in vigorous fashion and was killed twice. He had his best chance, however, when some of the toreadors enacted the part of horses and allowed their comrades to ride on their backs. The superior agility of the bull here enabled him to make some good play on his assailants' legs with his sharp horns.

"THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD QUARTERLY."

IT is a great pity that this publication is not better known and more widely read. It is the organ of a Society, which if small is select. It reflects the spirit of that Society at its height. It affords a striking proof of the talent we have amongst us, as well as of the extent to which indifferentism to the subjects which form the special study of the brotherhood subordinates so much that is really valuable in current, often merely ephemeral literature, to so much, that in comparison with it is worthless. Two papers like that of the Revd. Dr. Mackichan on Science and Religion, and that on Faith, by the Editor Mr. P. A. Wadia would confer a high distinction on many much more pretentious journals than this modest organ of our students. I propose to make a few comments on these papers in the hope of drawing attention to their indubitable merits.

Dr. Mackichan's paper is a summarized reproduction of a lecture he delivered to the Brotherhood. In it the lecturer's, object was first to dispel the fallacy that any real conflict exists between Religion and Science, next to demonstrate the superior value of the essentially religious function of Faith. It is a truism, but a truism that is commonly overlooked that much of the confusion of popular thought which exists on this head, is traceable to the appropriation of the term "Science" to one kind of knowledge and one kind of method in reaching it. As Dr. Mackichan quite truly points out if you start the argument by claiming that the only knowledge recognized by Science, is the knowledge of the physical universe, and the only guarantee of that knowledge is the accumulation of observations and experiments of and on physical material, the conclusion is implied in the premiss, and the advocates of science, with the aid of this rather obvious petitio principii, must achieve an easy dialectic victory. The same is true with Determinists, who dispose of the Freedom of the will, by the simple syllogism no effect without a cause; every act of the will is an effect; ergo it has a cause (and impliedly of course a cause external to itself.) Ergo The will is not free. But it is obvious that in both cases the demonstration is inadequate. Science means knowledge. There is no reason why knowledge should be confined to the knowledge of physical and biological phenomena. We have as much right to insist upon a mental, moral and religious, as upon a physical and biological Science. Using Science in the narrow technical sense, and surveying the whole range of its achievements, we may well ask ourselves, with Dr. Mackichan how far does all this affect the claims of Religion? And if we understand Religion a right, keeping it distinct from merely dogmatic Theology, few would have much hesitation in answering not at all. The truth is that the circles of Science and Religion can hardly be said to intersect at all; and if they do not, if neither invades the other's peculiar territory, there is no cause for active antagonism. Yet there may be, and probably is a link between them.

Let me give Dr. Mackichan's definition of Religion. "Religion is summed up in those experiences of man's consciousness in which he finds himself related to a moral and spiritual Being, who is the source of all existence, the Spiritual Lord of Man's spirit, in whose fellowship is Man's highest and truest life." I am not going to discuss some debatable and fundamental points, suggested here and there by Dr. Mackichan. He goes deep enough for most readers, and he treads with a sure foot. Adopting then his definition of Religion it is plain that we are now in a new sphere, a sphere in which laboratory Science does not work. And the only question which is at all vital is whether this is a real sphere? Is Religion a delusion? Or is it not only a reality but in the ultimate analysis the only Reality? The answer to these questions lies in the perception of each individual. He must answer for himself. But this at least is clear that while Science sets its face against all that is undemonstrable, unverifiable while it restricts knowledge to what is acquired by means of sense-perception, it has to rely in all its higher processes upon presumption which are not verifiable and never can be in other words, it rests on a basis of Faith. There is not an axiom of Science which is not so founded. No amount of laboratory proof will ever yield confirmation to one of those conceptualized short hand formulae of Science, which are loosely called Natural laws. The conception always outruns the experience. What is given in perception needs to be perfected in conception. And nothing is more obvious than that at the root of all scientific reasoning lies the law of continuity, as it is called, which means that we confidently believe that because the Sun rose yesterday it will rise to-morrow. But this is, when properly analyzed a pure act of faith. The "law" of cause and effect, has no place in Science at all. It is necessitated by something in ourselves, not unlikely as Dr. Mackichan suggests by our introspective observations upon the activities of our own wills. For all that Science knows, relying upon observation given through the senses, causes and effect are words without a meaning. Perception will give us recurring series presenting the same features, where the materials and the conditions are the same; but that is all. To say that a preceding term in such a series is the "cause" of its consequent is to desert Science for metaphysic. Moreover a moment's reflection will convince any one, that the so-called "laws of nature" e.g. gravitation, have no existence in Nature at all, have no existence anywhere outside the human mind. So that if in the last resort the truths of Science are only verifiable by mental processes, if unthinkable contradictories are the only final proof we have of the truth of the axioms of Science, it is permissible at least to doubt, as Dr. Mackichan doubts, whether there is anything really unscientific in extending the same ultimate tests to the fundamental truths of Religion.

His demonstration is as follows: "We are conscious of our relationship to the Unseen, not through the operations of the Reason as a mere logical faculty of proceeding from observed facts to their physical law, but by a higher exercise of Reason working through those intuitions we call Faith." Now of course it may be contended that much is assumed here which the better kind of Agnostic would not admit. And I have always doubted the appropriateness of using Reason in the double sense in which Dr. Mackichan often seems to me to use it in this paper. If we limit Reason to intellectual processes and substitute for it the intellect, then my own analysis long ago led me to the conclusion, that the intellect is an essentially irreligious disintegrating self-regarding factor of Man's constitution. But as there may be a direct perceptual recognition, in which the Reason or the intellect plays no appreciable part, (you see a tree, and take it to be a tree without sitting down to reason it out with yourself whether it may not in fact be an elephant) so there may be a direct spiritual or religious cognition in which neither the Reason nor the Senses play any appreciable part. And by some such means as that, we apprehend, the Religious sense is stimulated and fed. Moreover it must be at least arguable, that the universality and persistence of that Sense or Emotion, or frequently, Realization, implies a corresponding reality. Every metaphysician knows that it is as impossible to prove the existence of things in themselves, as it is to prove the most mystical tenet of the most mystical religion, in the logical and scientific sense of proof. Nevertheless, argue as we may, I believe that we all without exception do accept the reality, the external reality corresponding with our sense impressions of the objects of daily experience. We believe that trees and hoses and persons, the earth, the sea, have an objective externality to our eyes; though it is obviously impossible to prove it. And there seems to be nothing very illicit in extending the same sanction of belief to what is quite as vividly given to many in the facts of Religious experience.

Space fails me to go further with Dr. Mackichan; or even to mention as I had wished to do some of the striking passages in Mr. Wadia's fine and thoughtful paper on "Faith." I may add that the number includes a few short sermons, each occupying a minute or so to read, full of beautiful and suggestive thought, by Prof. Velinkar. Those who value high and sincere thinking, combined with scholarly taste, and cultured expression will, I am sure, appreciate this slender fair flower of local philosophic growth.

X.

THE Punitive Police quartered in May, 1908, on the village of Bhanot in the Hala taluka of the Hyderabad District, has been ordered by the Commissioner in Sind to be continued at the reduced strength of one Head Constable and three Mounted Constables for a further period of twelve months from the 10th instant at a cost of Rs. 1,566 per annum.

THE CALIPHATE.

Is Abdul Hamid still a Caliph?

[BY AN INDIAN STUDENT OF HISTORY.

I

THE Young Turkish Party have been long preparing to put an end to the old regime in Turkey and introduce Western forms of constitutional government. Every student of Turkish politics was conscious from the very beginning of the agitation of the Young Turks that a day would dawn upon the land of Turkey when she would be obliged to part with her despotism and when a new era of liberty, recovered prestige and glory and prosperity would be ushered, bringing on its wings happiness to the down-trodden subjects of the Sultan. But it was difficult to surmise at that time what the attitude of the Sultan would be, and what sanction the Ulema would give to the contemplated changes. Speculation was rife as to the means how these changes would be introduced. Many foretold that the usual darkness would precede this dawn of a new life in Turkey, enveloping her in a black, bloody revolutionary war, when the people would suddenly give vent to the feelings of resentment pent up within their breast for a very long time and would plunge their swords into the hearts of the reactionary party. Others, who were intimately acquainted with the leaders of the Young Turkish party and who had confidence in them and their methods of work thought otherwise. They were hopeful that Turkey would cast off her old garments as easily and quietly as the snake does its skin.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND TURKEY.

It was with surprise and universal joy that the news was received that Turkey had suddenly appeared in new colours, and this surprise and joy were all the greater when it came to be known that Abdul Hamid the Sultan of Turkey had stood sponsor to the new Constitution. Indian Mussalmans, who sympathised with the Turks in all their attempts to introduce reforms and who have been taking a very keen interest in the affairs of Turkey, the land of their Caliphs, received the news in a chorus of genuine pleasure. All along her history, Mahomedan India has kept herself out of the pale of Turkish politics; still Indian Mahomedans have been watching events in Turkey ever since the day when the Ottoman Sultans assumed the title and office of Caliphs. They do not concern themselves so much with the political condition of Turkey as with the varying fortunes of the Caliphate. It does not matter to them a whit whether the Sultan is Abdul Hamid or Raschad Effendi, but the fate of the Caliphate is of an absorbing importance to them. They are perfectly happy and contented under British rule, for the permanence of which they constantly pray to God. In fact, their position as subjects under the British Government has brought them face to face with the most enlightened Western civilization and culture and has made them the most enlightened portion of the Islamic community throughout the world. The least inkling of any desire for any other form of government has never sprung up in their hearts and they are spared all the worry and struggles which are rending the peaceful atmosphere of Turkey. The Mahomedans of India strongly hope that the salvation of Turkey can be brought about by the support of England only, a true friend of weak States, when all the other selfish Powers will be brandishing their swords and hurling their threats near the very ears of the "sick man" of Europe.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND THE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

While Indian Muslims were lost in joy at seeing that Turkey was given a new lease of life and that the Caliphate was placed on a better footing, the latest news of the counter-revolution and the deposition of Abdul Hamid has fallen like a bolt from the blue on them. They were not prepared for it. It is not necessary for them to wade through Turkish politics of the last few days or to ask and answer the question whether Abdul Hamid was rightly deposed. No doubt his sudden and hasty deposition without any semblance of trial has evoked deep sympathy with him in his present adversity in many quarters here. The Mahomedans of India pay obeisance to the Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph, their Imam (the leader of their prayers,) and as the defender of their faith, Abdul Hamid in the above capacity was very popular with them. His name was publicly mentioned in all the public prayers at the mosques. The question now is whether the deposition of Abdul Hamid from his political masnad means also his deposition from his spiritual chair of the Caliphate, and whether he can still from his palace of retirement rule the religious world of the Mahomedans as the Pope, the self-styled "prisoner" in the Vatican, continues to rule the Roman Catholic world, although he was deprived of his temporal power when Italy was regenerated. To unravel the intricacies of this question it is necessary to cast a glance at the history of the Caliphate.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE CALIPHATE.

Every student of European history will not fail to detect some glaring points of resemblance between the now defunct Holy Roman Empire and the Caliphate. The Holy Roman Empire was, however, built on a theory, and when the theory could not stand the test of logic, it collapsed. Unlike the Caliphate the spirrtual and temporal powers were divided between two, the Pope representing the spiritual and the Emperor the temporal power of the Empire. Both of these powers are vested in the Caliphs. But the chief point of resemblance between the two lies in the fact that the sanctity and glory attached to the office of the Caliphs and the Holy Roman Emperor were made use of by ambitious men and usurpers to extend and consolidate their power. The Emperors sometimes made their position impregnable by enlisting the support of the people by appealing to their religious instincts, and by encircling their thrones with the halo of this sacredness and glory. That was how Selim I established himself securely in Turkey, and that was the underlying principle which influenced Napoleon Bonaparte in his foreign policy in the East. Any great ruler can count upon the support of all the Mahomedans in the East, as they, being intensely religious and loyal to their faith, will rally round the banner of any great religious leader, and will lay down their very lives on the altar of service with a fortitude and resignation which are at once the pillars of their success, and which distinguish them from others. The Janissaries, who were once a horror to Europe, and the Saracens who worsted the Crusaders in the wars of the Crusades, drew their inspiration and strength from religion. Some people may call it fanaticism; but the fact is that the spirit of brotherhood taught to them by the teachings of the Prophet runs electrically through the breasts of all and forms the keystone of their unity, which is always strength. Napoleon's ambition was to figure himself as a Caliph, and to establish an empire which would be more lasting and grand than that which he sought to establish in Europe. India did not loom so largely in his eyes as this Eastern Empire where he would gratify his ambition by reigning in the magnificent style of a Padishah with all the Eastern pomp. The Battle of the Baltic frustrated all his plans. Some time back there was a rumour current in the political circles of Europe, that Japan was thinking of making Mahomedanism the State religion of the empire. Whatever credence may be attached to this rumour, it need not cause surprise to any one who has followed the above reflections.

THE CALIPHATE, THE SHIAHS AND THE SUNNIS.

The word "Caliph" derived from the Arabian root "Khalafa," to leave behind, means one left behind, a successor of the Prophet, and heir to his temporal and spiritual power. The Sunnis believe that the Sultan of Turkey is the present successor of the Prophet, and so pay homage to him. The Shiahs refuse to recognise the Ottoman Sultan as the Caliph. They belong to the sect of Ali which traces its origin to the very day of the Prophet's death, when Abu Bakr was chosen as the Caliph to the exclusion of Ali. They believe in the existence of a Caliph, but they think that the millenium of his reign is to be postponed to the advent of a Mahdi or guide who will reunite Islam and restore it to its former pedestal of glory and renown. The Shiahs recognise no hierarchical authority. Each congregation represents a separate unit of authority in itself. Any man can come forward, put his own interpretation on the Scriptures, and deliver his own futwas; but all this depends on the following he has. In Persia, the stronghold of Shiahs, there is no officer like the Sheikh-el-Islam, or the Grand Mufti in Turkey to whom all the spiritual duties are now delegated, and the Shah holds no pretentious claims as the Imam or the Caliph. At present their influence is limited, as they are only a few in number and are scattered in Persia, Syria, Afghanistan and India. In Arabia, the Iraki Arabs, about a million in number, are also Shiahs. The other sects who do not countenance the claims of the "Grand Ottoman" as the Caliph and refuse to pay homage to him as such are the Abadiyeh sect found in Oman and Zanzibar, the Zeidites of Yemen, and the very important sect of the Wahabbis.

KHANDALA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

KHANDALA, MAY 4.

The season here is in full swing and both the Hotels and the ever-popular Convalescent Home have more than their complement of visitors. Things jog along, but not in quite the old way. We had imagined the daily programme before we came up but were agreeably surprised to find that a golf course has been created, and a golf club has come into existence, the Committee being formed of the resident members who are the Lady Superintendent of the Convalescent Home, the Commandant and the R. A. M. C. Officer of the cantonment.

Visitors to the Hotels and the Home are eligible as members, the subscription being one rupee per mensem and eight annas per half month. Quite a large party of golfers can been seen on the links in the mornings but the evenings bring forth a still larger number of disciples of the ever-fascinating game. Of beginners there are many and the more ardent of them have accounted for several broken golf clubs and numberless lost golf balls. It is almost safe to venture the prediction that our local golf links will make a formidable rival to those at Nasik, when the small boulders and the wild shrubs are removed in the course of time.

The annual panther has not up to date made his appearance but he is expected before the close of the season. The "brain fever" bird, however, is very much in evidence and worries our lives with his monotonous tones—while the "cricket" apparently thinks we have come up here to admire him, as when one is least expecting it, he emits the most nerve racking noises imaginable.

The English church is almost ready and will probably be used this season, if the workmen could be hustled up a bit. Some of them amuse themselves by tolling the church bell during the day. It looks as though the church had been designed to give the congregation the minimum amount of comfort. The windows are only about one foot in width, and we can just imagine what the place will be like when the church is at all crowded. Popular rumour says that the native maistry was responsible for the designs of the edifice, while another authority asserts that the building was constructed for the express purpose of utilizing the old church windows.

Our spiritual needs were attended to last Sunday by one of the junior chaplains from Poona. We had an 'al fresco' service in the evening in the Convalescent grounds and quite a large congregation assembled.

We were very much interested, in this sister hill station, in the wild hen-chicken-and-dog story told by your Mahableshwar correspondent last week, but we have quite as good a snake adventure to boast of, and which we think might well be awarded the proverbial cake. Two young ladies wandered one morning last week to survey Nature's wonders from one of the many prominences. And while they communed with Nature, a wily serpent came forth towards them. Whether to commune with them, we know not, but unlike a famous lady ancestor of theirs they waited not to be tempted, but fled, and in their endeavour to beat a very hasty retreat they "fell over a cliff" "Away! down! down! It seemed ages before we reached terra firma," they said but we found them struggling from the clutches of a friendly "currunda" bush. We heard the story while we helped to pick the thorns from them, but look where we would, we could see no trace of a cliff, but they were much too perturbed, and we thought it was kinder not to doubt their statement while they were thus agitated. On enquiry one narrator informed us that she saw at least a yard and a half of the snake, while the other thinks three yards was the very least she must have seen. We have arrived at the total length of the monster by adding the two above figures together as we see no other way of reconciling its length, after the conflicting accounts we had heard of its treachery.

Football is in great evidence among the more convalescent Tommies and it is amusing to watch them. There seems to be more "camaraderie" among them than one sees on a football field, and the utmost good humor prevails. Every man has a nick name or sobriquet. The fresh lease of life, no doubt, after probably a serious illness, makes them more cheerful of heart, and on better terms with the world.

The mornings and evenings are very pleasant here but the day warms up considerably.

SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Ramdut's letter to Mr Meade, the Government nominee, anent the development of Salsette contains several fallacies and as they are likely to mislead the Government who believe the desired improvement of Salsette land, feasible, facile and fit to be converted into comfortable places of permanent dwellings like Bandra, Ghatcooper, Kurla, and Andheri, deserve to be rectified. Mr. Ramdut's assertion that the bungalows erected at the suburban localities are intended by their owners for their removal during the time the plague breaks out, is a misconception, as for years together I have seen very many of the people residing permanently at the localities, and they prefer them to the densely crowded ill-ventilated houses in the town streets where they have to put up all the year round. These localities certainly are more free from malaria and other maladies that frequently occur in the town. As to the lack of good supply of water at certain villages at Salsette, a desirable provision could be made either by sinking wells or erecting capacious reservoirs. Such a desideratum is an obstacle quite trivial and easy to be removed. As regards Government levying tolls and taxes they do so, it is a patent fact, for the maintenance of establishment for the supervision of the land and its amelioration in all respects. It is a question which does not call for any reflections as it is a step intended for the comfort and welfare of the permanent residents and others. The scheme of laying open the palm crowned unhealthy soil of Mahim for the permanent habitation of the few well-to-do is a theme that has been already discussed in all its pros and cons and allowed to remain for the present in abeyance. While the project for the development of Salsette's fertile land with its salubrious climate being more practicable and of no long duration is to be attended to and the Government, I think, is right and its resolution should not be tempered with expressing such contentious, one-sided assumptions *re* the conversion of Salsette lands into habitable towns with all their equipments. The very comfortable lodgings raised at Cheymor for the frequenters and that these habitations are not being utilised now as the secret gambling has been rooted out does not shed any light upon the question at issue. The argument for malaria could not be sustained, as in our town annually not only malaria but other contagious ailments are prevalent everywhere, now mild, now severe, from which to save one's self is to escape them. I content myself with these observations as it would be tiresome to enter into all the details of the letter of Mr. Ramdut.—Yours, &c.

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

ALDERMAN JOHN BANKS, who has died at Folkestone at the age of eighty-six, leaving £250,000, started life as quite a poor lad. Professionally, he was an estate agent and auctioneer. He was a member of the town council for fifty-two years, and was mayor six times. He was proud of his municipal career, and once offered £50 towards new Baptist Church fund and a new bonnet for the pastor's wife if anybody had a record equalling his. A similar record was found, and Mr. Banks paid like a good sportsman.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIANS FOR AND AGAINST. A WELL-KNOWN illustrated English magazine gives portraits, with brief notices, of a few representative Indians. Lajpatrai, Bhepin Chandra Pal and Pandit Shyamji are described as "Indians who are against us," while a fine likeness of Sir P. M. Mehta, in his Parsi costume, is presented as the central figure, with the inscription underneath, "An Indian who is for us." The words, to my mind, sum up in the smallest compass the true meaning of the policy and principles which have moved this Indian leader. He has been fearless and unsparing in his criticisms of particular measures; he has been a great bulwark of the Congress, although of late years he has taken no public part in its deliberations; but he has combined in himself the true patriot and the loyal subject. Babu Suredranath Bannerji, as the King of Bengal, crowned and anointed, might well have figured among the portraits of his countrymen. Although others have come forward to dispute his sovereignty, he is still one of its chosen leaders. Had he been included in the group, I do not know if he had been described as an Indian for the English or against them. I am sure he himself would have resented the imputation if he had been represented as anti-British. He does not go all lengths with Mr. Pal and others of that ilk. He had no part in the tumult and disorders which broke up the Congress at Surat. He was rather one of those who had been marked out at Surat by fanatics for their vengeance. When the reforms were announced, he was one of the deputation which waited on the Viceroy to express its pleasure and gratitude, on behalf the country. Although he holds very pronounced and advanced views, I should hesitate to call him an enemy of the Government. He sees around him pretenders to the throne who are more popular with the mob, because they are more rabid and irrational, and in order to retain his hold on the populace, he may have to minister at times to the popular mood against his own better judgment. His position as a prominent leader might have been jeopardized but for the providential partition of Bengal, which brings him to the front on its anniversary day, when he forms the central figure in the pageant as chief mourner. As a representative of the Indian Press, Mr. Bannerji is attending the forthcoming Imperial Press Conference in London. The delegates, I am sure, will be afforded an opportunity of listening to the stentorian eloquence, with which he is wont to captivate the heart of Young Bengal. Having heard Mr. Bannerji twice, I must say I was not much impressed by him. His eloquence, despite its warmth and earnestness, struck me as wanting in strength and body, although it had a certain favour which made it palatable to the generality of his audience. The delegates at the Conference will, no doubt, be much interested by the novelty of an Indian of Mr. Bannerji's reputation as an orator haranguing before them.

INDIA AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE. I WELCOME the selection of an Indian journalist as a recognition, on the part of the Conference, of this country and its people to a place in the Imperial Brotherhood. I wish that both England and India may profit by the communion. India, till late years, was treated almost as *terra incognita* by the British Press, with the notable exception of the *Times*. Recent developments have forced this country on its notice, though only in relation to a particular aspect. I hope that this may lead to a wider awakening of the Press with regard to Indian affairs. As for the Colonies, I have little hope. They care very little for India, and known less about it. The only thing that interests them about India is that it presents a vast field for the supply of coolies, who may be utilized for Colonial development, and thrown over when no longer required. Mr. Bannerji will have the benefit of a closer view of the might and influence and resources of the Press of England. Though run necessarily on party lines, its conduct is generally marked by decorum, good taste and gentlemanliness. It is my belief that in sheer literary ability it compares rather unfavourably with what it was twenty or thirty years ago. Its illustrated magazines are taken up principally with the trivialities of Society, the pride and pomp of wealth and rank, and under the stress of competition, they give undue prominence to questionable people and unsavoury topics. The great organs of public opinion evidently find it profitable in these days to pander to the emotional and hysterical instincts, usually associated with a democracy. When a newspaper like the *Times*, regarded somewhat as a British institution, stoops to the business of a book-selling and general supplying agency, one may feel that the proud traditions of British journalism are no longer maintained. So Mr. Bannerji, if he will find a great deal to admire in the powerful Press of Great Britain, he will also find in it something to disapprove and avoid. Mr. Bannerji may benefit by his visit in other ways, if he chooses. A closer acquaintance with the British nation and British institutions may exercise a chastening influence upon his own political ideals and aspirations.

DESTITUTE HAJEES. PILGRIMS going to Mecca have ordinarily to suffer many hardships and discomforts. But terrible are the trials of those who undertake the pious pilgrimage without sufficient means, and the number of such unhappy people is not inconsiderable. Many are stranded in Arabia; many more are stricken by disease and death. The Haj Committee appointed by Government in Bombay is no doubt doing all it can to enlighten the ignorant and relieve the poor, as far as its limited means will permit. But it must have ample funds at its disposal, and the appeal made by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin through the Press ought to meet with a satisfactory response from the Musalman nobility and gentry. The Begum of Bhopal has written to Government, promising an annual donation for succouring poor pilgrims. But she considers it more important to dissuade the destitute from undertaking the perilous journey. After consultation with her Ulemas, she has ruled that, in future, every intending pilgrim should go to take a permit from the City Magistrate who, before he grants it, must satisfy him-elf of his ability to meet the cost of the journey. The Haj Committee may sympathize with the action of the Princess, but it is reluctant to "assume the grave responsibility of suggesting any active steps to be taken or tendering any advice to the Musalman community on such a grave and delicate religious question." Such a religious ordinance by a native ruler will be obeyed by the subjects without a murmur, but if it were promulgated by the British Government, it would arouse a storm of indignant protest, as an attempt to interfere with the faith of the people. The Gaekwar may pass a law interdicting marriages under a certain age, but a similar prohibition by the alien rulers may cause a serious disturbance. The Haj Committee is, therefore, justified in refraining from making a suggestion in the sense indicated by the Begum of Bhopal. It would not like to incur the odium of making a proposal which would be denounced as impious by the faithful. It would also shrink from the moral blame attaching to any action which might deprive intending pilgrims of the spiritual benefit to be acquired by a visit to the holy city. If the Haji, without a pie in his pocket, is prepared to brave the dangers of the undertaking, it would be accounted a sin by pious Moslems if they did aught that might prevent him from the attainment of heavenly bliss after death. I suppose that the greater the perils and hardships encountered by the destitute Haji, the greater in his eyes is the merit acquired by him in consequence.

Cricket Tents on the Maidan. Your English readers can have no idea of the sensation caused among native cricketers by the order of the Presidency Executive Engineer for the removal of the tents which fringe a small fragment of the maidan. It is felt acutely as a grievance, and vernacular papers are full of it. To my mind, the grievance is real and I hope that the presentation of the case made by Mr. J. M. Patel to H. E. the Governor will have the desired effect. The promise made by Sir George Clarke to look into the matter is equivalent to an assurance that justice will be done. So far as I can see, there are two objections raised against the tents,—that they are unsightly and untidy, and that most of them contain billiard tables. Tents can never be a thing of beauty; but their untidiness is an evil, the removal of which should be insisted on. If, however, these canvas shelters are to be absolutely prohibited, the cricketers, I understand, are prepared to substitute for them Swiss cottages. The objection to billiard tables strikes me as rather freakish and fanciful, unless it were maintained that billiards form the principal amusement of the members, and that cricket plays a nominal and insignificant part. The retention of the cricket tents will be in conformity with the British policy of encouraging sports in this country. Indians are beholden to Englishmen, not only for their present position with respect to sports, but, which is of more importance, for the light in which they have learnt to regard all athletics and outdoor games. Respectable natives looked upon them with contempt. All physical exercises, and especially swimming, were held to be the peculiar province of stalwarts and ruffians. A veteran Parsi cricketer of the last generation once told me that his mother was so dead against the play that she flung his bat into the fire, and burnt it! We have changed vastly, and in many ways, since then.

DION.

INSANITARY MADRAS.

Resolution of the Corporation.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 5.

The Corporation of Madras yesterday discussed the sanitary condition of the City. The following resolution was lost :—"That, in view of the highly insanitary condition of the city, also the unsatisfactory management of the Health Department, a committee be appointed to investigate thoroughly the defects of the Health Department and to suggest means to improve the sanitation of the city."

Subsequently a resolution in the following terms was carried :—"The Commissioners are of opinion that the defects in the Health Department are not due to any defective system, but mainly to the want of efficiency, the Department having no powers over the Executive. They regret their inability to suggest methods of improvement. The Commissioners are of opinion that in the present condition of the Health Department, the Corporation would not be well advised in undertaking private scavenging."

NATTORE MAIL ROBBERY CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Caspersz and Ryves this morning in the Nattore Mail robbery case, and the Judges found that the prosecution had failed to prove the case conclusively, and under Section 307, Clause 3, Criminal Procedure Code, acquitted Annoda Charan Thakur and Pratap Shah, and ordered their immediate release.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Additional Judge.

STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE CLAIMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In connection with the appointment of an additional Judge for the Calcutta High Court the "Bengalee" to-day suggested the claims of the Statutory Civil Service.

SIMLA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 5.

At the annual meeting of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club to-day Messrs. Kettlewell and Mant and Major Cleveland were elected to complete the committee. The accounts showed a small profit on last year's working.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

Officers Reduced.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 5.

Mr. Pirozeshah Kershasp, I.C.S., who was suspended since March last in consequence of the Guntur riots, has been reinstated but reduced in rank. He is posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot District.

A. Subba Rao has been reduced from Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade in the same connection.

ARMS ACT CASE.

Satish Chunder Mukerjee's Appeal.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The appeal of Satish Chunder Mukerjee against the sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for being in possession in Calcutta of revolver cartridges, came before Justices Caspersz and Ryves yesterday.

There was a license in the name of the accused's father and it was contended that he bought the cartridges for his father, who at the time was at Benares.

After hearing the arguments of the appellant's pleader, their Lordships reserved the passing of orders on the matter, until they had read the evidence in the case.

A SUSPECTED RUSSIAN.

Watched by the Police.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Government Railway Police, Howrah, have under surveillance a Russian who gave his name as Patraw Ivan, and is regarded as a suspicious character.

The man, who was very shabbily dressed, was found loitering about the Howrah Station platform and was taken into custody. He stated that he arrived from Rangoon two days ago, and was on his way to Kola Ghat to seek employment. He purchased a third-class ticket for that station, which is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The local Police have been communicated with.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Appeal from the Patriarchate.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

As a result of the recent massacres in Persia a telegram has been received in Calcutta by Mr. A. Stephen, President, Armenian Famine Relief Fund, from the Armenian Patriarchate, Constantinople, as follows :—

"Adana Tarsons :—The whole of the Cilecian Province is in dark poverty and the population is in danger of starvation by the late occurrences of the war. They appeal to the humanitarian charitable feeling of all persons for help. Please take urgent measures to collect funds for the distressed."

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Judgment Deferred.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Barrah dacoity case came to a conclusion yesterday. The Chief Justice intimated that the Court will take time to consider the judgment.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Mysterious Disappearance.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A case of the mysterious disappearance of arms and ammunition was reported to the Government Railway Police at Howrah.

A consignment, containing a rifle, 4,000 cartridges and some 6lbs. of gunpowder, was booked about a month ago by Messrs. Lyon and Lyon by railway parcel, for despatch to Dharur Station. Since then the parcel has been missing.

THEFT IN A TRAIN.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

While Munshi Daad Ali, an Oudh Talukdar, was travelling by railway from Ghaziabad to Cawnpore, an old train thief removed his trunk to the lavatory and stole a revolver, cartridges and some gold studs. The Munshi awoke and raised an alarm. The thief jumping out, fell insensible on the metals, was arrested and committed to the Sessions for trial.

BRIBERY BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Accused Dismissed the Service.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

A commission, consisting of Mr. T. C. Piggott, C. S., and Chaudhri Maharaj Singh, Deputy Collector, sat during January and February of this year to inquire into the charges of bribery made against Kuwar Onkar Singh, Deputy Collector, who till a short time previously had been stationed at Fatehgarh.

At the conclusion of the inquiry Kuwar Onkar Singh himself addressed the commissioners in his defence. Ten charges were preferred, the first two being connected and also the fourth and fifth being cases in which bribes were said to have been taken from both sides.

The dismissal of Kuwar Onkar Singh from the service was notified in a recent "Gazette."

THE SANDILA WILL CASE.

Alleged Perjury by an Honorary Magistrate.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 5.

An announcement issued by Government calls on Choudhri Nasrat Ali, formerly Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow, who is alleged to have committed perjury in connection with the Sandila Will case and who is said to have absconded, to appear at Hardoi, within 40 days to answer for the offence with which he is charged. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

POONA PRESS SERCHED.

"Vande Mataram" Office Sealed.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 5.

Yesterday evening the Poona City Police, under a warrant issued by the City Magistrate, entered the premises of the Bharat Mission Printing Press and seized all the printed forms including the types referring to a book called "Indian Nationalism." Some account books and papers were also seized.

At the same time Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other police officers sealed the office of the "Vande Mataram."

The office was previously searched and loads of printed forms, types, etc., belonging to the book on "Indian Nationalism" were seized and deposited in the City Magistrate's Office.

CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

Abnormal Rainfall.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 5.

Madras is recovering from the effects of the cyclone which caused a fall of 8 inches of rain since Monday. The rainfall now exceeds by 17 inches the average since the 1st January. This state of affairs is believed to have broken all previous records.

THE NETRA DACOITY.

A Fruitless Search.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Some houses were searched at Calcutta to-day in connexion with the Netra or Diamond Harbour Dacoity. Nothing was found and no arrests were made.

SUSPICIOUS BENGALI LOITERER.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A Bengali, aged about 30 years, was found loitering, last Monday night, in Russa Road, Bhowanipur, in front of the house of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee, Judge of the High Court. As the man's demeanour appeared suspicious, he was challenged by the beat constable, who finding that he was unable to give a satisfactory account of his presence in the locality, arrested him and took him to the Bhowanipur Police Station.

It transpired that the name of the suspect is Nokelessor Dutta, and that he is a native of Barisal. He had been in Calcutta for the past seven months. He is said to have been at one time putting up at Kallighat, but does not appear to have any ostensible means of livelihood. His presence near the residence of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee is regarded as extremely suspicious. He was yesterday identified by Chunder Kanto Ghose, Vakil of the High Court, as being a native of Barisal. Inquiries are being made into the man's antecedents.

Later.

The Calcutta Police are enquiring into the antecedents Nukuleswar, who was foundly loitering near Mr. Justice Mukerjee's house. It seems he made several applications for employment in the Judge's Court at Alipore, but would accept nothing except a peon's post. There is reason to believe he is a member of a gang who determined violence, probably the assassination of Mr. Beachcroft. The police enquiry is very private.

A POLITICAL BURGLARY.

Hearing Adjourned.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 5.

On Monday, in the further hearing in the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Masulipatam, of the political burglary case at Boddapati, Seshagiri Rao and Kotamrazu Rajeswara Rao, who stand charged with the theft of currency notes and cash, etc., of the value of Rs. 7,000, the property of a Zemindar of Chellapille, put in written statements.

The case was adjourned to the 8th instant for hearing further arguments.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay—Arrivals May 5.—Captain Willis, 58th Rifles, from Kohat.

Lieutenant Purcell R. E. from Ahmednagar

Lieutenant Guhan, East Surrey Regiment, from Mhow.

Lieutenant Carratt, 57th Punjabis, from Jhansi.

2nd-Lieutenant Usborne, R. F. A. from Hyderabad (Sind).

2nd-Lieutenant Chapman, R. G. A. from Singapore.

2nd-Lieutenant Hornsby, East Surrey Regt., from Mhow.

Departures, May 5.—Lieutenant Purcell, R. E. to Ahmednagar.

2nd-Lieutenant Gahan, East Surrey Regiment, to Mhow.

2nd-Lieutenant Hornsby, East Surrey Regiment, to Mhow.

2nd-Lieutenant Usborne, R. F. A. to Kirkee.

Lieutenant Lynch, 124th Baluch Infantry, to Loralai.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF-ELECT.

Date of Arrival in India.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 4.

Sir O'Moore Creagh is expected in India in September, so he should be in time to take over before Lord Kitchener leaves for the Far East.

With the previous sanction of the authorities, Colonel W. S. Birdwood, of the Indian Army, who has recently been placed on the Retired List, has accepted the appointment of "Senapati," or Commandant, of the Gaekwar's Forces, in succession to General Evans-Gordon. Colonel Birdwood thus adds a link to the chain continuing to connect the Birdwood family with Western India, in which the name is so well and widely known and held in the highest respect by all classes.

FAREWELL TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

Presentation to Mr. D. ff. Powell.

The Officers and Subordinate staff of the Traffic Department, R. M. Railway, assembled on Saturday afternoon in the General Offices, Ajmer, to make a presentation to Mr. D. ff. Powell, Traffic Superintendent on his retirement from service. Among those present, besides Mr. Powell, were Mr. C. R. Scott, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Mr. W. P. Pechey, District Traffic Superintendent, Bandikui, Mr. A. G. Scott, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Cawnpore, Mr. Martelli, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, Mr. Sievwright, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, Mr. Harrold, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad Branches, Messrs Ball, Mearns and Remington, Assistant Traffic Superintendents, Mr. Lambert, Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Mehsana, Mr. Eyres, Chief Clerk, Mr. Hammond, Station Master, Agra Fort, Mr. Timothy, Station Superintendent, Ajmer, Mr. D. E. Bretton, StationMaster, Ahmedabad, Messrs Craker, Frampton and McGrath, Traffic Inspectors. Messrs. Hanvey, Kennedy, Gibbs, Chunilall, Manilal, U.C. Sen, Nathan Singh and Sukhdeo Singh, etc., Mr. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, Bombay was unavoidably absent. The Subordinate staff, Station Masters, and a large number of clerks belonging to the Department mustered strong on the occasion and the Board's room in which the Presentation was held was most tastefully decorated. Mr. Eyres in opening the proceedings read out a letter from Mr. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, conveying his good wishes to the meeting and expressing his regret at not being able to attend.

Mr. Eyres then said:—Mr. Powell,—We are all very glad to meet you here although our gladness is tinged with melancholy at the thought that this is the last opportunity we shall have of seeing you. A glance round will show you that the Department of which you are Chief is well represented here although many who would have liked to be present could not be spared owing the exigencies of the service. As soon as it became apparent that you were severing your connection with the line a general wish was expressed that we should not let you go without some expression of the regard and esteem in which we hold you, and nothing better could be thought of than the privilege of meeting you here for the last time to present you with an address which my friend Mr. Lambert will read out in due course and with a testimonial of our appreciation of the many good qualities by which you have endeared yourself to us. We realize we are losing an Officer who has always had at heart the interest of his staff and who has always been ready to do the best for us and extend us sympathy and a helping hand in the time of need and we are all very sincerely sorry to lose you. I do not think I can do better than to read you an extract from a letter received by me from one of your senior European Station Masters. He writes: "Our Chief's retirement will certainly be a distinct loss to us of the metre gauge and for many a long year, we will miss him, as during his tenure he had endeared himself to us and justice was a household word. Personally I am losing an Officer who understood and showed his appreciation for the little I have been able to do, but whatever I may have done it was loyally done and I always felt he was watching my career sympathetically and with his usual kind consideration. You will I am sure agree with me when I say his retirement is a distinct personal loss to me, I may not have the honor and pleasure of seeing my Chief, but I can wish him 'Bon Voyage' and a good time in the old country with a 'God bless him.'" (Cheers). This is an involuntary tribute which finds an echo among us all here. To my knowledge you have received many similar expressions of regard from our native staff and these speak more eloquently than any words can of the respect you have won and the honour, esteem and regard you are held in by all for your consideration, justice and leniency. I am glad it is my privilege to be commissioned to voice these sentiments and although you will shortly be far from us we have taken the opportunity of keeping your memory ever green as you will perceive from the portrait enlargement of you which I now uncover (cheers) and which will hang in the room you have worked in for so many years. You have given 30 years of your life to this Department and I think it would not be out of place to mention here the zeal and energy you have shown at the helm of affairs for years and which has kept the ship of state, namely the Traffic Department of the R. M. Railway of which we are all so justly proud of belonging to, in the position it has been famous for as an integral portion of the first Metra Gauge line of India. Since you took over the head of affairs in 1908 nearly 300 miles of line have been added to the Metre Gauge and the coaching vehicle mileage has more than doubled itself. These figures speak for themselves of your able management. I ask you, Gentlemen, to cast your minds a decade back and compare the conditions of service that at present exist with what they were in those days, and what do we find? Our status and scale raised and salaries increased all round to an extent that was not dreamt of in those days and I doubt if any Railway in India can show a similar result in the short period of ten years or can compare with the liberal treatment or consideration that the subordinate staff of this line receive. Mr. Powell, we have mainly you to thank for this and we thank you, Sir, (cheers). I now on behalf of the entire staff beg to ask your kind acceptance of the address about to be read and the accompanying small token, and wish you a very pleasant voyage and a happy reunion with your family in England, and may you be spared to live for many years to come to enjoy the rest you have so rightly earned, and if you ever revisit India it is our hope that you will not fail to look up your old staff who will be so glad to see you again. I call upon Mr. Lambert to read the address. (cheers.)

Mr. Lambert then read the following address :—

To Douglas folliott Powell, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Sir,—We the representatives of the Subordinate staff of the Traffic Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, desire to express on behalf of the entire Traffic staff our feelings of sincere regret at the severance of your connection with the Railway after a long and honorable career of usefulness, and the loss that we sustain of so kind and generous a chief. Your administration has been marked by unvarying kindness and ready sympathy, combined with sound judgment and a high sense of justice to us all, and no words can express the deep sorrow we feel in saying good-bye to one who has won our confidence and esteem and has become endeared to us. It is not within our province to speak of the useful work you have done for the Company, but we may be pardoned for saying that you have maintained to a high degree the just fame of the Line, and have added your name to the roll of honorable names of whom the Railway is justly proud and who have made and maintained the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the proud position of the first Metre Gauge line of India.

We are glad to be allowed the privilege and opportunity of conveying to you our thanks for all you have done for us, and to express the grateful feelings you have earned, and in token of which we beg to ask your kind acceptance of this inadequate expression of our respect and esteem together with the accompanying small token of our regard. We hope that you will kindly convey an expression of our respect and goodwill to Mrs. Powell. In wishing you God-speed and a happy reunion with your family and friends it is our earnest hope that you may be spared for many years in health and prosperity and live long to enjoy a well-earned rest in your Home land.

Mr. Powell was then presented with the address which was richly illuminated and printed on vellum and encased in a silver casket of Indian workmanship. He was also presented with a handsome canteen amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Powell in rising to reply was deeply moved and said: My old friend Mr. Lambert, Mr. Eyres and Members of the Traffic-Department,—I cannot say how pleased and gratified I am for the kind words expressed in the address that has now been presented to me, or the kind remarks made by you on my behalf. For some little time now and since it was generally known that I was leaving the old line, I have had considerable evidence from all parts of it that the staff were sorry that we have to part and I cannot tell you how sorry I am to part with you. As you know I have been with you more or less for nearly 30 years, time enough for the staff to know me and for me to understand the staff, and I can only say that I cannot say enough for you all. I have never lost sight of the fact that my own advancement in the service has been due not to any special merit of my own, but because I had the particularly good fortune to always have a thoroughly well-trained and loyal staff to work with. Under such circumstances it was difficult to fail. It is a well known fact that the staff trained on the R. M. Railway are acceptable to every Railway in India, and why? In the first place it is due to the naturally nice disposition of the men themselves, and secondly to the training they have not only in actual details of work but in a general way. They are brought up to feel that as long as they work honestly and do their best they have nothing to fear. They are also made to feel that there is a kindly fellow-feeling between Officers and men and that their Officers will put themselves out to assist them, and when they cannot do so, that they at any rate feel for them, and sympathise with them and this irrespective of grade or rank. All this gives confidence and causes a general feeling of content which make the staff try to do their best and has gone far to make this Railway what it is, viz., one of the best worked Railways in the world, and it is not surprising that the staff of such a Railway are always in demand. Of late years many of the old Officers of the Railway have left us and it has now come to my own turn to say good-bye to my friends on the line. There is at such moments both pain and pleasure. The pain of saying good-bye to so many old friends of all classes of my fellow-workers on this Railway and pleasure to think that so many amongst you are my friends and wish me so well. It is always difficult for a body of men to think of any one put in high authority over them in a light other than the power of doing them good or harm as the case may be, and his duties naturally encourage this feeling. It has always been my ambition to try and get my staff to go one better and to feel as I have always felt myself, viz., that we are like one big family all working to one end, viz. the good of the line, and that though by the accident of events we necessarily hold higher or lower positions that there is nothing to prevent our being good friends. From the very many tokens of friendship I have lately received from every part of the line, I think I can say my ambition in this respect has not been without result, and if so I can assure you that nothing at the present moment or in the future could give me more genuine pleasure. I am pleased to say that I leave this Railway with absolute confidence that you have nothing to lose in your change of Traffic Superintendent. Mr. Pechey who has been selected to succeed me has been my personal friend for many years. He is new to you all on this Railway, but well-known on the Broad Gauge Section. His justice, consideration for the staff and generosity are well known there and I prophecy that he will be very popular amongst you in a very short time. With Mr. Pechey as Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Scott as Deputy and Mr. Eyres as Chief Clerk of this Office, I could not leave you in better hands. I must now thank you very much indeed for the handsome present and testimonial you have presented me with. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate the kindly thought that has prompted such a gift. It will be an heir loom in my family for generations to come. I must now say good-bye to you and would ask you to remember me not as a stern hard Traffic Superintendent, but as an old and good friend. (Cheers)

Mr. Powell and the officers present were then decorated with garlands of flowers and three cheers were called for Mr. Powell which were heartily responded to. A portrait was then taken of the officers and their staff, and this terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	4	12	40 p. m.	23	29
Teheran ...	5	2	30 p. m.	0	23
Suez	5	12	30 p. m.	1	26

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish Route Restored (5-5-09).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st May 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st May 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1016053	18526639	19542692
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	181897	3505784	3687681
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	29589	402045	431634
Baran-Kotah Ry	*40·80	460	5157	5617
Total...	2950·94	1227999	22439625	23667624
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd May 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	993801	17754891	18748692
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	262730	4396939	4659669
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	32146	518592	550738
Total	2908·08	1288677	22670422	23959099
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+22252	+771748	+794000
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—80833	—891155	—971988
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	—2557	—116547	—119104
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 40·80	+ 460	+ 5157	+ 5617

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Feb. 28.

Antale to Kotah 27·22 miles opened for Coaching and Goods Traffic from 1st May 1909.

The village of Froissy, near Paris, furnishes arguments for the Suffragist cause in that nearly all the important posts are filled by women. Passengers alighting at the railway station are met by a woman, who is station-master, whilst her husband is only a guard. A barber's shop bears the notice that "Mlle. Jeanne" will "henceforth shave her customers only on Tuesdays and Fridays, as she has undertaken other work." At the post office the local telegraph messenger and postman, "Mme. Lesobre," is met. She walks on an average twenty miles a day. The municipal drummer is a woman in her ninetieth year,

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

The spectators at Marine Lines yesterday were treated once more to a very level and interesting game, although the match between the Gymkhana and the Cheshires was by no means so fast and exciting as that on Tuesday in which Y. M. C. A. and the Pioneers were engaged. The result was a draw after the playing of extra time although the Gymkhana, after gaining a lead of two goals so early and holding their lead for so long, should have won. It must be admitted, however, that they did not have the best of luck. After the Gymkhana's early scores the game was rather uninteresting for a time, but later it brightened considerably, both teams playing their hardest and moving quickly from one end of the field to the other. Of the two the Gymkhana were the better in defence while the soldiers showed better in attack. The Gymkhana forwards whilst good individually did not work together very much though the opposing halves gave them some temptation to individual effort by the way in which they often left them unmarked. The Gymkhana were well served at back where Cole thoroughly filled the place of Airy. He got through a tremendous amount of work and cleverly robbed the opposing forwards time after time. Gillett also played a sound game. The soldiers have an excellent right wing attack who played together well and were mainly responsible for the goals, while Price played a good game at right back.

Teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Collingwood; backs, Cole and Gillett; halves, Blair, Eberhardie and Bean; forwards, Hearson, Carroll, Troup, Sharpe and Moir.

Cheshire Regiment:—Goal, Pte. Wakefield; backs, Sergt. Price, and Lance-Corporal Harris; half backs, Lance-Corporal Cartwright, Drum-Major Russell and Drummer Simmonds; forwards, Corporal Trueman, Pte. Whitlow, Pte. Hayes, Pte. Hance and Drummer Pickering.

The Gymkhana attacked straight from the first bully and within a couple of minutes Moir, taking a short pass from Sharpe, had scored. The game then went straight to the other end, where none of the forwards were up to take a good centre from the left wing. Collingwood had to save twice and then a long hit from the backs put the ball well up the field. Harris should easily have returned it but missing he left it for Carroll who, avoiding the goal-keeper scored easily. Hearson looked all like getting another, but was well stopped by Harris. The Cheshires attacked once more and a shot from Whitlow was well saved by Collingwood who kicked away. The soldiers were having as much of the game as the Gymkhana, but Cole and Gillett were playing a strong game at back and Collingwood was proving a safe goal-keeper. Troup received the ball from Bean near the centre and he and Hearson went away in dangerous style. However with several men on him Troup lost the ball just inside the circle and Harris cleared. After a spell of play in the centre Cole stopped a promising attack by the Cheshires' right wing. Moir took the ball down for the Gymkhana, but being hard pressed by the back and half sent it over the line. Cole who was doing any amount of work at back once more pulled up the soldiers' right wing, but after a throw in the ball went into the centre where Hayes scored with a rather lucky shot in the corner. Whitlow managed to slip by Cole and looked dangerous, but Blair running across put the ball well away. The whistle sounded a minute or two later with the Cheshires still attacking.

Half-time score :—

Gymkhana..	2
Cheshires..	1

Opening the second half the Gymkhana went off with a burst and Troup taking the ball well out of the circle ran through and scored with a smart cross-shot from the right. The Cheshires came away and had a free-hit for a foul just outside the circle. The soldiers looked likely to score during a tough struggle in front of goal, but at last Gillett and Blair managed to get the ball clear. A very fast shot from Whitlow only just missed the posts. A brief attack by the Gymkhana followed. Troup and Carroll got away nicely but Price neatly took the ball and cleared. The Cheshire right wing then went away at a good pace and Whitlow scored a second goal for them with a cross-shot in the corner. For several minutes the Gymkana kept play at the other end without any addition to the score, and then Cole three times cleared dangerous attacks by the Cheshires. Troup only just missed the goal with a swift shot and Price cleared smartly from the same player. Both teams were playing a hard game and the spectators in the second enclosure showed plenty of excitement. The Cheshire right which was easily the best section of their attack ran down well and Whitlow equalised with a shot, which Collingwood stopped on the wrong side of the line. Encouraged by this point the Cheshires kept up a warm attack and Collingwood kicked a shot from Hayes well up the field. Moir took the ball to the other end for the Gymkhana, but allowed Price to clear, and then a fast shot by the Cheshires right wing found the net, but had been hit from outside the circle. The Gymkhana pressed again and Carroll sending out to Hearson the latter only just missed the net. The game went back to the other end, where Collingwood saved well from Hayes. The whistle then sounded with the scores still level, and extra time was played.

For the Gymkhana, Troup took the ball to the circle but Harris cleared well. Cole stopped the Cheshire left, but the soldiers returning, Hance had a good chance but shot wildly. The game still moved quickly from end to end and a penalty corner was awarded the Gymkhana. Troup taking the ball from the hit-off put it in the corner of the net but no goal was allowed on account of "sticks." The Gymkhana opened the second portion of the extra time with a useful attack and secured a corner, from which Hance cleared well. Truemen with a fast run down the wing got round Bean and sent in to Whitlow. Another goal for the Cheshires seemed to be coming when Gillett nipped in and cleared smartly. Some hard work by the Gymkhana right followed, but the whistle went with the scores still level. Final score:—

Gymkhana	3
Cheshires	3

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Tuesday evening :—

Mr. K. B. Meherji Rana beat Mr. H. E. Bamji.

Mr. Ratansey Valji beat Mr. A. G. Sathe.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. R. D. Unwala.

Mr. L. N. Karle beat Mr. D. W. Innes.

Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson beat Mr. D. J. Variawa.

Mr. A. G. Sathe beat Mr. R. B. Guzder.

OOTY RACES.

Postponed Again.

(From our Correspondent.)

COONOOR, May 5.

It did not rain heavily in Ootacamund to-day, but the race course was too wet and slippery, hence the races had to be put off again. According to present arrangements the races come off on the 6th, 8th and 10th instant.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The following are the season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th April :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Heavy rain fell in all districts, the falls almost everywhere being over an inch. Almost all districts report damage from rain to the crops on the threshing floors, the extent of which has still to be ascertained. Generally however the damage has probably been slight. Some damage to extra crops is also reported from a number of districts and mangoes have suffered in places. On the other hand the rain did good to the standing crops in the higher hills in Kumaun and in the interior of Dehra Dun. Sugarcane has benefited generally. The water supply and fodder are now everywhere adequate and the people have been enabled to commence ploughing for the autumn sowings. Scarcity is about to be declared in part of South Garhwal. In Almora standing crops are poor and in Kheri the outturn has not been good; elsewhere prospects are generally satisfactory. Cattle disease is reported from twenty-seven districts but the condition of agricultural stock is on the whole good. Prices are falling or are easier in ten districts; are rising in ten; and are stationary or fluctuating elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The condition of the people on relief continues good in Bijaigarh, Kera Mangraur and Bahraich and is fairly good in Basti. The general health is good but fever is prevalent in places. Crime is below normal in Basti and normal elsewhere. Three civil and five aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh; one civil work and 4 aided works in Kera Mangraur; 5 civil works in Bahraich and three more will shortly be started there; one departmental work, 6 aided works and one poor-house in Basti. The increase in the numbers relieved is due to the termination of all harvesting operations. The total numbers on relief are :—on relief works 13,285; on aided works 9,087; on unaided works 317; on gratuitous relief 7,800; in poor-houses 145; dependants 162; on private works 36; total 30,832. Prices :—Bijaigarh 15; Kera Mangraur 15; Basti 16; and Bahraich 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good rain has fallen in all districts. Hailstones are reported from Delhi, Ambala, Ferozepore and Lyallpur. Harvesting of spring crops continues. It was interrupted by rain in Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujranwalla. The condition and expected yield of spring crops on irrigated areas are generally good to average and on unirrigated areas average to below the average. The recent rain has somewhat damaged spring crops, especially gram in Hissar, Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang and fodder in Delhi and Ludhiana. Tobacco has been slightly damaged by hailstorm in parts of Delhi. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops continue. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Amritsar, Lyallpur, Multan and parts of Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain fell during the week all over the Province, ranging from 21 cents in Kohat to 95 cents in Hazara, and was beneficial to unirrigated crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated lands and from average to below the average on unirrigated areas. Hail fell in certain parts of the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts but no damage was done to crops except in some villages of the Mardan tahsil in the Peshawar district. In the Bannu district, harvesting of wheat has commenced but that of gram and barley on lands cultivated by rain is finished. Barley is also being reaped in the Peshawar district. The outturn of spring crops is expected to be average. Sowings of extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton continue. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal on the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Cattle are generally in good condition. The public health is good. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices :—wheat 8 1-4 to 11 1-4; gram 13 1-2 to 14 3-4; maize 11 9-16 to 18 3-4; and bajra 13 to 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

The rainfall during the week was fair. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease is reported from Mandal Ilaka of the Kathua tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was bright with slight rain. Spring crops are average particularly the tilgugloo crops. Ordinary ploughing and sowing are being made for autumn crops. There is no disease among cattle. The supply of fodder is average. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall during the week was general. The minimum fall was 14 cents in Bikaner and the maximum 217 cents in Dholpur. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rain in Marwar, Mewar, Tonk and Ajmer-Merwara, also harvested crops in Bharatpur and Karauli. The estimated outturn is fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in Bharatpur. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was slight but general. Harvesting of spring crops is almost completed. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are falling in parts of Bundelkhand and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium extraction is almost completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continued unsettled and thunderstorms caused local showers in all districts excepting Wardha, Buldana and Yeotmal. The rainfall registered (in inches) was :—Mandla 5 3-4; Balaghat 3½; Drug 3; Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Bilaspur, each 2; and Nagpur, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Chhindwara, from 1 to 1 1-2. Elsewhere it did not exceed 60 cents. In the northern districts, the Nagpur country, Bilaspur and Amraoti, the rain was accompanied by hail which in some places caused slight damage to crops on threshing floors. Cold weather cotton suffered somewhat in Chanda and Mahua in Narsinghpur. Minor crops on beds of rivers were washed away in Bhandara and Balaghat. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have been completed in most parts of the province but have been hindered by rain and wind in some districts. Preparation of land for sowings of next autumn crops continues. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—wheat remained stationary in fourteen districts; juar and gram in sixteen; and rice in twelve. Wheat rose by 2 3-4 seers per rupee in Drug. The number of weavers on relief was 1,267.

Feudatory States.—Thunder-storms gave rain in ten States ranging from 36 cents in Sirguja to 6 3-4 inches in Raj Nandgaon. It was accompanied by hail in the latter State. Threshing and winnowing have practically been completed. Repairs to field embankments and preparation of land for next autumn crops are in progress. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere. Prices exhibit a tendency to rise slightly in five States. Rice rose by 2 seers per rupee in Sakti.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 26,796 an increase of 1,569

Mrs. Hannah Bursnall, of Skillington, near Grantham, celebrated her 105th birthday last week. Although less active than a year ago, she is still able to walk out in fine weather and retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. A native of Wymondham, in Norfolk, she married a shepherd, who lived to see his diamond wedding. Her family numbered fourteen, and her present descendants number a hundred.

The prevalance of whooping cough in many districts of Cronwall during the spring has revealed some quaint survivals of ancient superstitions. The sovereign remedy, in the opinion of many people, is donkey's hair, which must be placed in a bag and tied round the neck of the sufferer. The hair for a girl must be taken from a male donkey. Many believe that the cough always lasts three moons, and others that it grows with the moon and wanes with the waning of the moon. A small amulet of adder skin, in which a text of Scripture has been enclosed, is considered a valuable aid to recovery.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

A few local showers have fallen in North-east India and Burma. General rain is reported from the South of the Peninsula—Madras, five inches; Calicut, four; Ootacamund, three; Madura and Pamban, two; Mangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Cuddalore, Nellore, Salem and Kodaikanal, one and a half; Trichinopoly one.

Temperature was low yesterday in the region of rainfall in the Peninsula, but in the North-west of India there was a tendency to higher temperatures, although both maximum and minimum remained considerably lower than usual.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere, except to the west of a line from Bombay to Darjeeling.

The rainfall in the extreme south has been associated with a shallow depression which is passing across the South of the Peninsula from the Bay into the Arabian Sea. It is possible that the disturbance may develop into a cyclonic storm as it travel westwards.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in North-east India, Burma and the South of the Peninsula.

THE WETTEST APRIL.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The report issued to-day by the Meteorological Department shows that last month was the wettest April on record, with the exception of 1839. Other Aprils which resembled it were in 1892 and 1907.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated the 5th instant:—

"Storm Signal.—Depression passed from the Bay into the neighbourhood of Mangalore. May develop into a cyclonic storm in the South Arabian Sea."

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and while air is drier than usual in the North-West Punjab it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature both during day and night remains low, particularly in the South-East Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared only at Allahabad and humidity is normal or in defect. Both the temperatures are slightly below the average in the north-east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear and humidity is much below the average in Sind and at Jaipur and about normal in other places. Day temperature is normal except for a defect in Upper Sind and night temperature is normal at Ajmere and below it elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded only at Veraval and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is 5° to 7° below normal at Neemuch and Veraval and night temperature also is 5° to 9° in defect at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is in defect in the north-west and normal or in excess in other places. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased but skies continue moderately clouded at Mormugao. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar recorded 0·43 inch of rain and skies remain moderately clouded almost everywhere. Humidity changes are irregular. Maximum is 8° above the average at Ahmednagar and over the rest of the division; minimum is normal except for an excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen over the greater part of the reporting area and pressure to-day is relatively low on the West Coast, especially on the South Malabar Coast where it is nearly one-tenth and a half of an inch below the average.

Thunder-storms have caused more general rain in the Peninsula, the important falls being 3·54 inches at Calicut, 1·40 inches at Mangalore and 1·28 inches at Cochin.

Weather on the West Coast and also in Deccan and Mysore is in unsettled condition. Colombo reports a rough sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (4th)	85·1	74·1	...	7·51
Jask (4th)	88·3	73·8	...	2·12
Muskat (4th)	98·3	78·6	...	1·94
Multan	96·3	70·0	...	2·34
Rawalpindi	80·4	64·4	...	7·40
Lahore	95·4	65·7	...	4·09
Sirsa	98·3	66·1	...	3·64
Ambala	100·0	62·5	...	2·59
Delhi	97·7	73·2	...	5·31
Agra	102·0	75·0	...	4·08
Mainpuri	101·8	72·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	104·5	79·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	101·8	73·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	105·1	74·5	...	1·75
Jacobabad	100·1	64·3	...	0·80
Karachi	93·0	69·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	97·9	71·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	102·2	68·6	...	2·92
Kotah	103·5	78·1	...	2·36
Bhuj	100·6	69·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	86·8	76·7	...	0·12
Veraval	82·7	68·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·9	66·7	...	0·71
Bhavnagar Para	107·7	73·5	—	2·14
Surat	102·0	74·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	106·6	73·7	...	0·16
Deesa	105·3	66·4	...	0·12
Neemuch	97·0	72·3	...	1·15
Indore	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	105·0	78·3	...	4·26
Saugor	103·6	80·0	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	109·1	78·9	...	2·06
Khandwa	110·2	81·1	...	0·12
Akola	107·2	82·1	...	1·25
Amraoti	102·8	79·3	...	1·52
Nagpur	105·6	80·1	...	3·66
Chanda	105·0	81·0	...	2·91
Raipur	105·7	83·6	...	5·89
Bombay	91·7	80·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	89·0	80·2	...	0·41
Karwar	90·3	80·0	...	0·81
Malegaon	107·4	75·1	...	0·79
Ahmednagar	108·4	73·5	0·43	0·54
Poona	105·0	80·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	103·8	79·9	...	0·29
Bijapur	102·2	75·7	...	0·28
Belgaum	95·3	71·1	...	0·91
Aurangabad	103·7	78·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	80·7	...	0·80
Hyderabad	93·3	78·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	91·7	73·4	1·40	1·64
Calicut	86·8	75·1	3·54	9·96
Cochin	85·2	76·3	1·28	7·08
Colombo	87·0	77·0	0·31	15·97
Masulipatam	97·8	84·2	...	4·74
Bellary	102·5	77·8	...	1·49
Cuddapah	89·2	74·1	0·35	5·74
Madras	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	77·5	67·3	0·65	6·66
Coimbatore	86·4	70·3	0·81	6·37
Trichinopoly	79·6	73·1	0·94	11·04
Negapatam	84·0	76·0	0·74	14·31

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

AN ALL-ROUND SCIENTIST.

M. Camille Flammarion, whose article in a Paris journal on subterrestrial physics has provided welcome holiday "copy" for some of our home contemporaries, has traversed devious by ways in the domain of science. He is, of course, best known as an astronomer, but he has interested himself to good purpose in meteorology, seismology and botany. He has written much on the various theories concerning the end of the world, and now that he is pointing out that in little way beneath our feet is probably an inexhaustible source of heat that might be tapped for our use, it is interesting to remember that he thinks the final extinction of life on our planet will come about as the result of intense cold.

NEW WATER GARDEN AT KEW

During the winter months a new water garden has been completed at Kew, which will supersed the former inadequate structure, near the north end of the herbaceous department. It stands upon the site of the old "medicinal" ground, near No. 2 Museum, and consists at present of seven separate tanks, of which the centre and four corner tanks will be used for water-lilies and other aquatic flora, while the two side tanks are intended for bog-plants. The centre tank has been furnished with hot-water pipes, which will enable many delicate, semi-tropical, aquatic plants to be grown out of doors in winter.

RHODESIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

The postage stamps issued by the British South Africa Company for use in Rhodesia, have hitherto only borne the name and arms of the Company. The company has now provisionally overprinted all values of its current issue of stamps up to £1 with the word "Rhodesia," in black letters.

CURIOUS NESTING PLACES.

The two robins, which have built their nest in the cover of a meter at the Market Drayton Electric Light Works have many precedents in the choice of unconventional nesting-places. A year or two ago a robin's nest was built on a bookshelf in a night nursery at Chiselhurst which was occupied without interruption by a nurse and child. Four eggs were laid, and two young birds were hatched out, Two other robins built their nest on the axle of a colliery wagon in daily use at Seghill, in Northumberland. Among other curious recent nesting-places have been the breast-pocket of a scarecrow at Ashbourne, a nail-box in a village forge, the skeleton of a crow, and the rifle-range butts at Ticehurst, Sussex.

THE SUN-BATH.

In "La Clinique" Dr. Sersiron makes a contribution on the sun-bath, and speaks very enthusiastically of its therapeutic effects in all forms of tuberculosis and in cases of lymphatism and anæmia. In Germany this mode of treatment is in great repute. It is stated that in the environs of Dresden every, Sunday 3,000 persons indulge in a sun-bath, in the costume of Adam, at the cost of 50pf. a head. In France it is not popularised in this way, but the treatment is carried out under medical supervision at several "solariums" on the Riviera, and the results obtained appear to be highly satisfactory, Unfortunately, as the "Hospital" points out, climatic conditions are not favourable in this country for the practical adoption of the treatment.

JEWS AND ALCHOLISM.

In England it is rarely, if ever, that the death of a Jew is registered as due to alcoholism. In New York, where the number of the Hebrew population of Russian origin is very considerable, the deaths returned from alcoholism in one year, according to the "British Medical Journal," formed 0·42 per cent. of the total deaths in that city, while among those who were children of Russian or Polish mothers the percentage from the same cause was only 0.13. The same proportion represents the ratio of cases of alcoholism and diseases directly due to it among total cases admitted into the chief Jewish hospital in New York, whereas in the Boston City Hospital cases of alcoholism formed 3 per cent. of the total.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

This Bill excepts from the effect of the altered clock Greenwich mean time as used for astronomical purposes or nautical reckoning. The Bill is silent as to the effect of the change on offences committed "at night" or arrests which may be made in the night. In the case of burglary, "night" means between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and power is given by the Statutes of 1851 and 1861 to arrest for certain offences at night. "Night" under these enactments seems to be computable under a more recent Statute by reference to Greenwich mean time in England. In the case of poaching, "night" is computed by reference to the setting and rising of the sun on the scene of operations. If the Bill proceeds, it may be well, the "Law Journal" suggests, to adjust it to the habits of the criminal, and to the rights of the officers and supporters of the law.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

The announcement that a scheme for rebuilding Southwark Bridge at a cost of £1,000,000, is to be submitted shortly to the Court of Common Council, reminds us that just a century has gone since the scheme for building the present bridge was being incubated. The Bill passed on May 16, 1811; the first stone was laid just four years later. and the completed bridge was "opened by lamplight on March 24, 1819, as the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled midnight." Southwark Bridge, which has thus entered its ninety-first year, is said to have cost about £800,000; it is the shortest of all Londons' bridges (forty feet shorter than that of Vauxhall), but its cost per square foot is the greatest, with the exception of London Bridge, which beats it by the narrow margin of twopence.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SIGHT.

A second slight operation has been performed upon General Booth's eye. The operation is technically known as "needling," and is, we understand, necessary in something like forty-three per cent. of the operations that are performed for cataract. Mr. Higgens, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is fully satisfied, so far as it is possible to judge up to the present, as to the ultimate result. The General remained in his room less than two days after the operation was performed.

DARWIN AND HIS PUBLISHER.

Mr. John Murray gives, in the April "Science Progress," a short account of the dealings of his father, who preceded him in the famous publishing business in Albemarle-street, with Charles Darwin. When Darwin sent to the publisher the "Origin of Species" he wrote: "It may be conceit, but I believe the subject will interest the public, and I am sure that the views are original. If you think otherwise, I must repeat my request that you will freely reject my work. I shall be a little disappointed; I shall be in no way injured." This note of modest confidence, says Mr. Murray, is struck in regard to all his works up to the last, and his publisher often quoted it as an admirable contrast to the young author who "knows that his book is bound to make a sensation," at once, and sell by tens of thousands. Darwin was "astounded" at the number of copies sold.

SAMUEL WILBERFORCE'S ONSLAUGHT.

In July 1860 appeared the new famous article in the "Quarterly," by Samuel Wilberforce, on the "Origin of Species"; and the author's first comment on it was: "The article on the "Orign" seems to me very clever, and I am quizzed splendidly, I really believe that I enjoyed it as much as if I had not been the unfortunate butt. There is hardly any malice in it, which is wonderfull, considering the source whence many of the suggestions come." Darwin was also attached in the Edinburgh. "I am thrashed," he remarked, "in every possible way to the full extent of my bitterest opposing"—but the reputation of the "Origin" was firmly established.

"EARTHWORMS."

Concerning Darwin's work on "Earthworms," Mr. Murray tells that one day early in 1881 he was with his father in his room when Mr. Darwin came in, and, after some conversation, said: "Mr. Murray, I have brought you another book. It represents a good many years of hard work, and has proved of great interest to me, but I doubt very much whether it will interest the public, as the subject is not an attractive one. It is 'Earthworms.'" Of this book 3,079 copies were sold at the dinner in November, and within a year seven editions had been called for.

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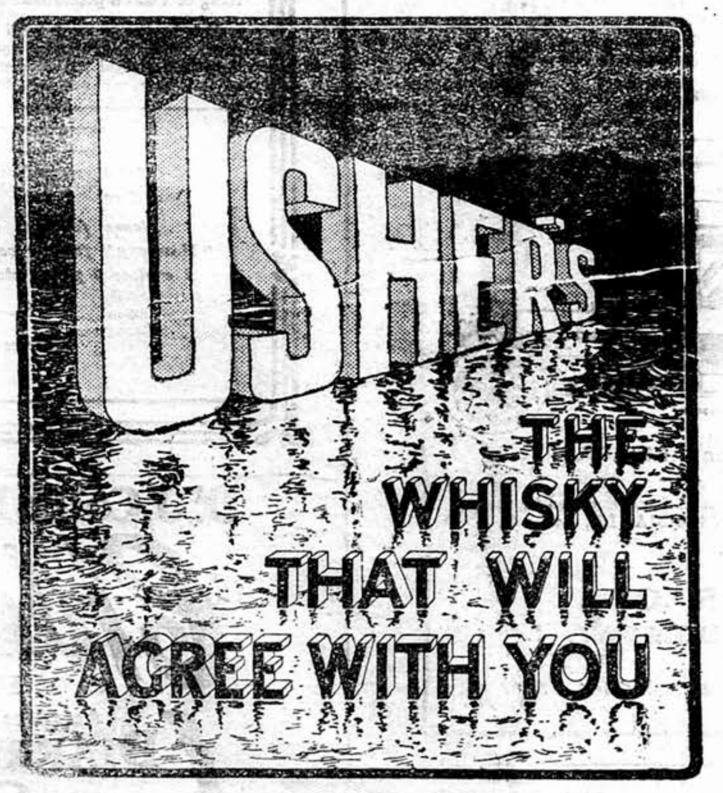
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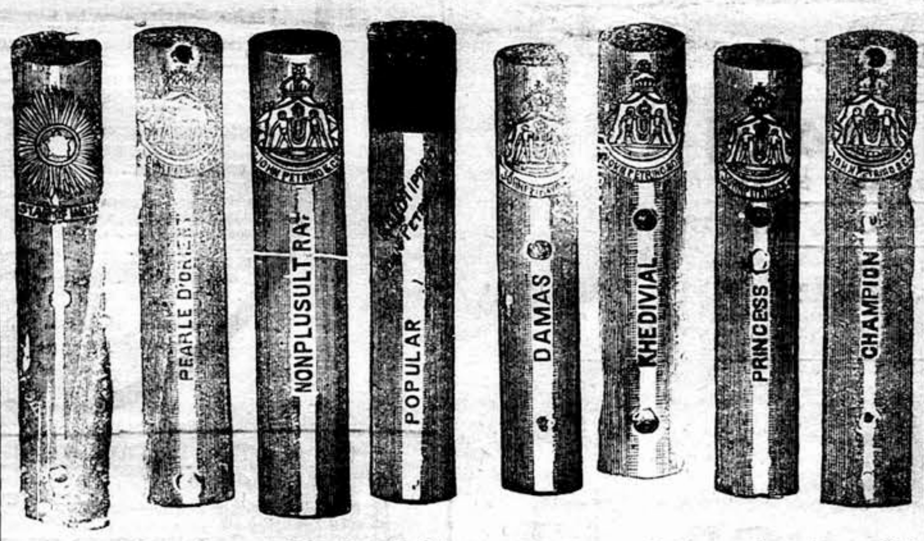

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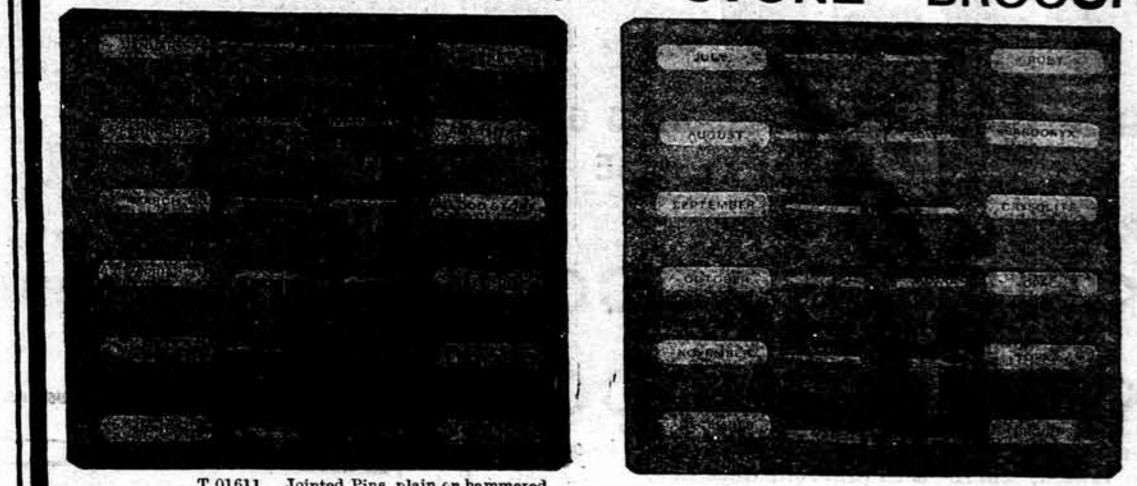

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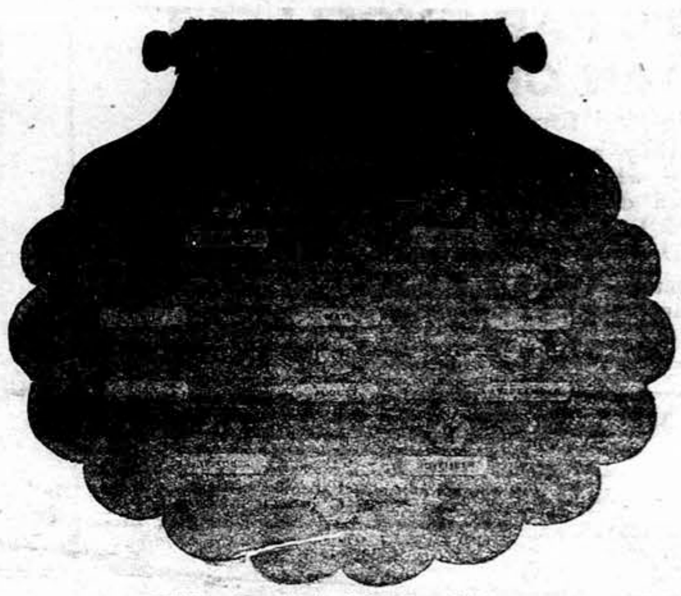

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

A feature introduced for general wear within the last few weeks is the sleeveless jacket. It takes many forms besides that in silk to which I have already referred. Sometimes a mass of close-set braiding entirely conceals the material of which the garment is composed from view. Shapes vary much. Sometimes the jackets merely cling to the figure like the French "maillot," rather resembling the jerseys made so popular some years ago because an English Society beauty was wrapped in a sailor's jersey during a sudden squall that overtook a yacht. The sleeveless jacket outlines the figure just in this way, and sometimes it ends under the waist quite as the jersey used to do. Other designs form long panels reaching to the hem of the skirt in front but cut off short behind. The sleeves of the gown show, and sometimes even a contrast in material is used to compose the jacket, while the braiding need not absolutely be black. It is permissible to introduce colour, for this is a season of many colours, although they must always be delicate.

THE PLEATED SKIRT.

The pleated skirt has been introduced after all, for it is all but imperative with the little sleeveless jacket; although when these latter are composed of lace or of finely wrought net encrusted with jewels the trailing skirt looks very well as an accompaniment. Coats of Irish crochet will still be worn, for nothing looks better for many occasions, and they are frequently put on over long, clinging skirts, or rather, Princess dresses of the softest of satin or satin-faced cashmere. The very last serge which has been put on the market is so fine and soft that it partakes of the nature of cashmere. It is called silken serge, and might really be pulled through a ring. These complete frocks of cashmere, serge, or of any of the new materials which the season has brought make smart neckwear imperative. The newest finish to such dresses is a closefitting band composed of silk-corded ribbon in a make as thick as ordinary belting. On this is set a contrasted band of ribbon or ribbon velvet, which holds a frill in place. Short tabs are caught by a buckle, and occasionally a touch of lace is introduced. Now that the new frocks of cotton, of linen, and of zephyr, and all the mercerised and silken stuffs suitable for "tub" frocks have actually been introduced, it is possible to say what will be worn in this way. These little dresses are made all in one piece, after the Princess model, and they are invariably finished with either the Cromwell collar or a modification of it composed of the finest lawn or muslin edged with Valenciennes. Deep cuffs of the same and of similar design finish the long, tight sleeves. Such a trifle as a well-fitted belt of white kid adds substantially to the general good style of the costume.

SUNSHADES.

Parasols and sunshades must be thought of, and the variety in these makes the question not so easy as it might appear. The fact that the Directoire coat is still with us as well as the modified Directoire gown (that is, with the waist more in its normal position), naturally gives an opportunity for the introduction of the long-handled sunshades with pale-coloured sticks that replace the coloured canes carried by the extravagant women of the period. We have lost the extravagant tastes that were the cause of many of these eccentricities, and so we have utilised the idea of the long cane, and made it the handle of a sunshade. The genuine Directoire sunshade has, of course, the flat top of the period. The ordinary sunshade, however, has a curiously carved and decorated handle. Such a decoration as a parrot with coloured plumage, a bunch of cherries, an apple, or an orange are typical of the fashionable handle.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

There is no other living doctor who has had so many honours showered upon him as has Lord Lister, the discoverer of antiseptic surgery, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday the other day. Of all the tributes to his genius, however, probably the most touching was that paid to him by Pasteur, the famous French scientist. At a meeting of savants in Paris many years ago, Lord Lister was persent, and his brilliant achievements were explained to the audience by Pasteur. As he progressed in his speech, he became more and more emotional, and at last he was so carried away by his own eloquence that the tears stood in his eyes. Finally, he stepped down from the platform, took Lord Lister, who was in the front row of the audience, by both hands led him back on to the platform, and kissed him on both cheeks—after the manner of the French—in full view of the assembly. Few could have looked on unmoved at the great Frenchman's act of homage to the distinguished English surgeon.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"But the shot just missed me and struck the man on my left full in the chest. In another minute I was on the gun, and the Russian's grey horse, shot, fell across my horse, dragging it over with him and pinning me in between the gun and himself. A Russian gunner came on foot and covered me with carbine. He was just within reach, and I struck him across his neck. At the same time a mounted gunner struck my horse with his sabre on the forehead. Spurring Sir Briggs' he half jumped, half blundered, over the fallen horses, and bolted with me. I only remember finding myself alone amongst the Russians, trying to get out as best I could." In spite of all, both Lord Tredegar and his horse came out alive, Sir Briggs to die many years afterwards in the calm seclusion of Tredegar Park.

THE NAME OF MORGAN.

Tredegar House, Lord Tredegar's family home, in Monmouthshire, is a fine old Jacobean mansion dating to the reign of Charles II. Ever since the sixth century the "Morgans of Tredegar" have occupied the site. In 1030 Llewellyn ap Ivor, lord of Kilsaint in Pembrokeshire, married the heiress of Angharad, daughter of Sir Morgan Meredith Lord of Tredegar, descendant of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, the direct ancestor of the present Lord Tredegar. The old songs and folk-lore of Monmouthshire, still sung and told in the vernacular, keep alive the story of the first ancestor of the family, Caradoc or Caractacus, who was taken prisoner by the Romans when they overran South Wales Caradoc's niece was Claudia, who will for all time be famous for her charity and her goodness. No wonder Lord Tredegar, on the eve of his departure for the Crimea, in replying to a toast declared that "wherever he would go he would never disgrace the name of Morgan."

A SOCIETY AUTHORESS.

Lady Grove is one of the few women in Society who can write as well as talk. This is by no means extraordinary when it is remembered that she comes of an exceptionally distinguished literary stock. Her grandfather was the famous Lord Stanley of Alderley, while among her uncles and aunts are Lady Charlisle, Blanche, Lady Airlie, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, and the Bishop of Emmaus. Her cousins, too, make an equally distinguished group, including as they do Earl Russell, Lord Morpeth, and the "young gallant Howard," whose sad death was one of the tragic episodes of the taking of Khartoum by Lord Kitchener. Lady Grove has contributed to very nearly every serious magazine in England, her articles on social questions attracting more than ordinary attention. Her book of travels in Morocco is already regarded as a standard work, while her later works have commanded a large circle of readers.

MR. JUSTICE JELF'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jelf who, after a legal career of forty-six years, recently made his maiden speech in a Hardwicke debate, was one of the most successful K.C.'s—or rather Q.C.'s—of his time, Son of the famous Dr. Jelf, at one time Principal of King's College, he was raised to the Bench in his sixty-fifth year. He was a formidable opponent at the Bar, while as Judge he has proved no less of a success. Of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jelf's days at the Bar there is an amusing story told. It was in Mr. Justice Grantham's court, and the case was concerned with a barge accident. The master of the barge whose pronunciation of the English language was in its way unique, was in the box, and so far as the court could hear, had stated that it was easier to stop a barge under steam than a barge under orders. The future judge jumped at this and asked sternly, with the air of a man knowing all bargee technical terms and making a point, "And how is it possible to stop a barge under steam more easily than a bargee under orders?" "Our learned friend," said the bargee contemptuously, "does not understand. I said a barge under oars".

COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Zeppelin, whose successful flight has again demonstrated the immense possibilities of aerial navigation, had made a considerable reputation for himself as a soldier, long before he took to conquering the air. He fought in the Franco-German War, in which he greatly distinguished himself by several conspicuous acts of bravery. Once, with three other officers and seven dragoons, he set out on a patrol into the enemy's country. On one occasion he was dismounted by a French lancer, and narrowly escaped death. Finally, the little party was cornered in the courtyard of an inn at Reichshofen, and all but one surrendered. The exception being Count Zeppelin. Escaping, he got hold of another horse, and made his way back to his own army through a mountainous and woody district infested by the enemy. During his adventurous ride he hid for two whole days in a thick wood surrounded by French troops, ultimately managing to evade them and getting through with valuable information.

IN AMERICA.

Seven years later found him in America offering himself as a volunteer for the Civil War. It is from this time that his interest in the military airship dates, when he made his first ascent in a balloon belonging to the Southern Army. The Count is now seventy-eight years of age. A singularly striking-looking man, his tall, well-knit figure and flashing eyes belie his white hair. Count Zeppelin is by no means unknown in diplomatic circles in England, for until a few years ago he was employed on the staff of the King of Wurtemberg, and in that capacity has attended several State functions in England.

THE PENALTY OF FAME.

Such is Count Zeppelin's fame in Germany that at home he is regarded as a kind of magical physician, who has only to decide what he shall invent in order to startle the world. To illustrate this, a good story is told. Early one morning a man called upon him, carrying a bulky parcel. Shown into the Count's room, he remarked: "You are something of an inventor, are you not?" "I have done a few things in the line," was the modest answer. "Well," said the other, unwrapping the package, "here is an eight-day clock that has been in the family for sixteen years. What I want you to do is to put an alarm in it that will ring for two hours if somebody does not go and wind it up on the morning of the eighth day".

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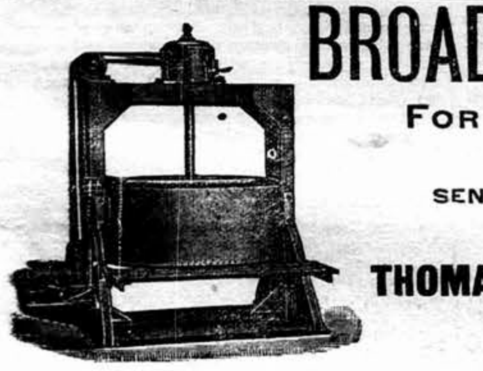

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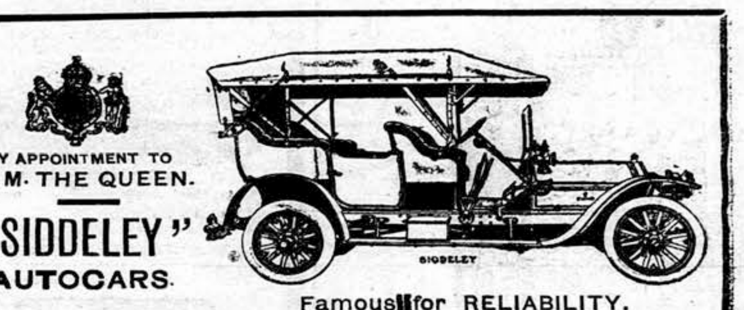

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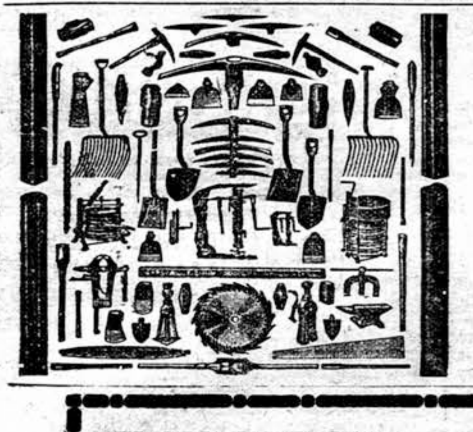

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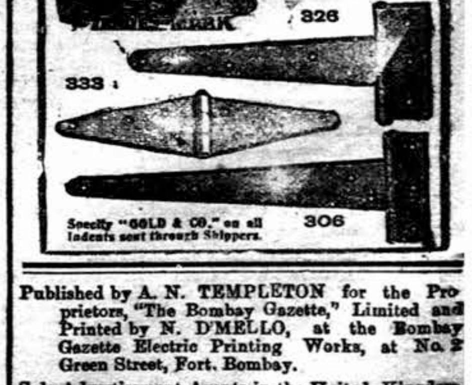

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.